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NEW MEXICO

ANNUAL MANPOWER PLANNING

REPORT

INDUSTRY DATA

LABOR FORCE DATA

DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

OCCUPATIONAL DATA

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

TONEY ANAYA, GOVERNOR

NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

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PURPOSE

The Annual Manpower Planning Report is issued prior to the start of each program year by the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department. These reports are intended to aid human resource planners by providing information on the current and expected labor market conditions by area, industry and occupation, and on the characteristics of the persons that compose the labor market, with special attention being given to those in need of social services. Under Executive Order No. 83-27 dates May 17, 1983, the New Mexico Employment Security Department has been assigned responsibility for oversight and management of New Mexico's statewide comprehensive labor market and occupational supply and demand information system. This meets the requirements specified under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) that a considerable array of Labot Market Information (LMI) be developed that will lead to a comprehensive "labor market and occupational supply and demand information system."

The Department maintains several extensive LMI data collection and analysis programs which relate to various sections of the Act requiring:

I. Labor force, population, poverty and related socio-economic data for administrative and allocation purposes, and

II. A comprehensive cost-efficient labor market and occupational supply and demand information system which meets state needs, is in line with federal standards, provides projections of occupational potential growth, and publishes labor market and occupational and career information.

Contained in this report are labor market information data to help in program planning and operations. Much of this information is available in greater detail from the New Mexico Employment Security Department's Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis. A list of section publications (with content descriptions), and a description of section programs, are shown on pages 1 through 3. For those required data items not readily available, the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis will prepare estimates subject to staffing and time availability. Major projects involving survey or extensive work can be conducted under contract.

AREA COVERAGE

This report presents planning data and information for the entire state of New Mexico, the Albuquerque Metropolitan Statistical Area (Bernalillo County), the Las Cruces Metropolitan Statistical Area (Dona Ana County) and for other counties and the seven State Planning Districts. The level of detail provided varies from area to area).

The state is divided into two major service delivery areas (SDAs) for the distribution and administration of the funds provided under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). The first is the Bernalillo County SDA which comprises all of Bernalillo County and the second is the Balance of State SDA which encompasses the rest of the state. Where practical, data has been provided for both service delivery areas.

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NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT

ECONOMIC RESEARCH AND STATISTICS SECTION

OPERATIONAL PROGRAMS

MANAGEMENT

Plans, directs, coordinates, and evaluates technical programs for data collection, analysis, and dissemination. Exercises financial management of labor market information resources. Provides section training and liaison with other state and federal agencies, including appointment as Cooperating Representative to the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and designation as Chairman of SOICC Technical Steering Committee.

CURRENT EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

Performs continuing employer surveys and prepares current monthly estimates of nonagricultural employment by industry, hours of work, and earnings for New Mexico and Albuquerque MSA. Prepares employment data for Las Cruces MSA.

LABOR AREA DATA AND ANALYSIS

Develops, collects, projects, analyzes and disseminates labor area information and data regarding employment, unemployment, and related economic factors. Prepares federally-required reports for areas qualifying for financial assistance. Updates Affirmative Action packages. Prepares special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION AND PLANNING DATA

Develops, analyzes, and disseminates long and short-range occupational projections, labor shortages, surpluses, and detailed socioeconomic data for planning. Conducts wage survey activities and special studies, as appropriate.

OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS (Contract)

Determines occupational staffing patterns of state industries by means of employer surveys, including: sample selection, survey, followup, manual and automated data processing, statistical analysis, publication, dissemination, and organization of information into a forecasting data base.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REPORTS

Responsible for state and federally-required Employment Service reports, and the analysis and dissemination of activity data. Plans and conducts validation studies of area offices to insure accurate and valid reporting. Conducts special studies, as appropriate.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL (ESP)

Develops computerized programs to determine turnover and new hires by industry from U.I. base documents. Disseminates localized ESP data and studies to ESD staff for job development, employer relations, state and area placement penetration rates and other functions.

How to Look for A Job Guides.
Pamphlets prepared in cooperation with the Department of Education and Albuquerque Public Schools listing general economic information, major employers, and kinds of jobs found in various New Mexico communities.

Available for Alamogordo-Ruidoso, Albuquerque, Artesia-Carlsbad, Clovis, Espanola-Los Alamos, Farmington, Gallup, Grants-Belen, Hobbs-Lovington, Las Cruces, Las Vegas-Wagon Mound, Raton-Clayton, Roswell, Santa Fe and Silver City.

MANPOWER PLANNING

JTPA - Labor Market Information.
A report providing socio-economic data for the State, Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and planning districts with an industrial, occupational, and area economic outlook for the upcoming year.

SPECIAL REPORTS

Older Workers in New Mexico. (September 1980).
Population trends, employment and unemployment situations, and special services for older persons. Narratives, tables, referral information, 34 pages. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Women Workers in New Mexico - 1977.
Report provides data on women by industry, occupation, and income with narrative analysis. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Veterans in New Mexico. (September 1979.
Report provides characteristics of veteran population and role in the labor market. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Young People in the Labor Force. (March 1979).
Analysis of employment and unemployment situation of New Mexico's youth and young adults. 35 pages. (Data in publication largely based on 1970 census).

Large Employers in New Mexico by County and Large Employers in the Albuquerque Area.
Lists giving names, addresses and phone numbers by industry.

Albuquerque Employers - Medium Size Companies.
List giving names, addresses and phone numbers by industry.

AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA FOR EMPLOYERS

Affirmative Action Information.
Data tables with women and minority labor force statistics based on 1980 census. Separate pamphlets available for New mexico and 31 substate areas. Specify area desired.

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NOTE: Contact the New Mexico Employment Security Department, Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis for copies of any of the above publications, or for addition to a mailing list.

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION DIRECTORY

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A list of economic & statistical publications available at no charge from:

New Mexico
Employment Security Department
Bureau of Economic Research & Analysis
P. O. Box 1928
Albuquerque, New Mexico 87103

Phone: (505) 841-8645

LABOR MARKET TERMINOLOGY & SOURCES

Basic Concepts - Unemployment, Employment, Labor Force.
Pamphlet explaining commonly used terms found in labor market publications. Also includes brief description of how labor force statistics are prepared and lists major national, regional, and New Mexico labor statistics publications.

GENERAL LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

New Mexico Labor Market Review.
Monthly publication with statewide and local area labor force, employment, and unemployment estimates, employment by industry, average weekly earnings and significant labor market developments. Includes preliminary labor force estimates for 33 substate areas. (Mailing list available).

EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Table A. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Data.
Monthly data tables. Available statewide, Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and each of 31 areas. Specify calendar year(s) desired. (Mailing list for periodic updates).

Table B. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS).
Monthly data tables for each year. Available by major industry for each of 31 counties. (Does not include Statewide or Albuquerque MSA). Specify calendar year(s) desired. (Mailing list for periodic updates).

Table C. Civilian Labor Force, Employment and Unemployment Rate, 1970-1982.
U. S., Statewide, Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and 31 counties. Annual averages, 1970-1984.

Table D. Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment (JOBS) 1970-1984.
Annual averages for the period 1970-1984, includes U. S., Statewide, Albuquerque MSA, Las Cruces MSA, and 31 counties.

New Mexico Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment.
1939-1984 monthly data by detailed industry (based on 1972 SIC).

Albuquerque MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment.
1948-1984 monthly data by detailed industry (based on 1972 SIC).

Las Cruces MSA Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment.
1974-1984 monthly data by detailed industry (based on 1972 SIC).

EARNINGS

New Mexico Hours and Earnings Estimates.
Monthly data tables with average weekly earnings and hours for the mining, construction, manufacturing, utilities, trade, and banking industries. Similar data for the Albuquerque manufacturing industry is also included.

Albuquerque Small Employer Wage Survey.
Annual report showing entry, average, and ranges of pay for about 60 skills in companies with employment of 10-100.

OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION

New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990.
Report giving expected annual numerical job openings for about 600 occupational groups statewide and in Albuquerque with narrative analysis. Also includes information on employment change by industry and on job characteristics.

Jobs to 1990.
Pamphlet summarizing in a simplified manner the job outlook for the nation, New Mexico and Albuquerque. Intended primarily for students.

New Mexico Occupational Employment Statistics Program - Staffing Patterns.
Tables giving occupational titles and numbers. Specify industry desired.

New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.
Quarterly report listing job shortages and applicant surpluses for 20 cities.

New Mexico Job Market.
Single page reference pamphlet providing information and tips on finding jobs in New Mexico.

Albuquerque Area Job Market.
Same as above for Albuquerque.

Farmington Area Job Market.
Same as above for Farmington.

Roswell Area Job Market.
Same as above for Roswell.

Santa Fe Area Job Market.
Same as above for Santa Fe.

POPULATION AND EMPLOYMENT SUMMARIES

New Mexico is the fifth largest state in the nation based on land area and, yet, according to the 1980 Census, ranks only thirty-seventh based on population. This is due to the fact that the state is very sparsely populated with only 10.7 persons per square mile as compared to the national population density of 57.4 persons per square mile. New Mexico's population in July 1984 was estimated at 1,424,000, up 9 percent from the 1980 population of 1,303,303. Projections for the state's population predict a 16 percent increase by 1990 when the population will reach an estimated 1,657,000. It is interesting to note that in the most recent study released by the Census Bureau, New Mexico had the tenth fastest population growth rate in the nation.

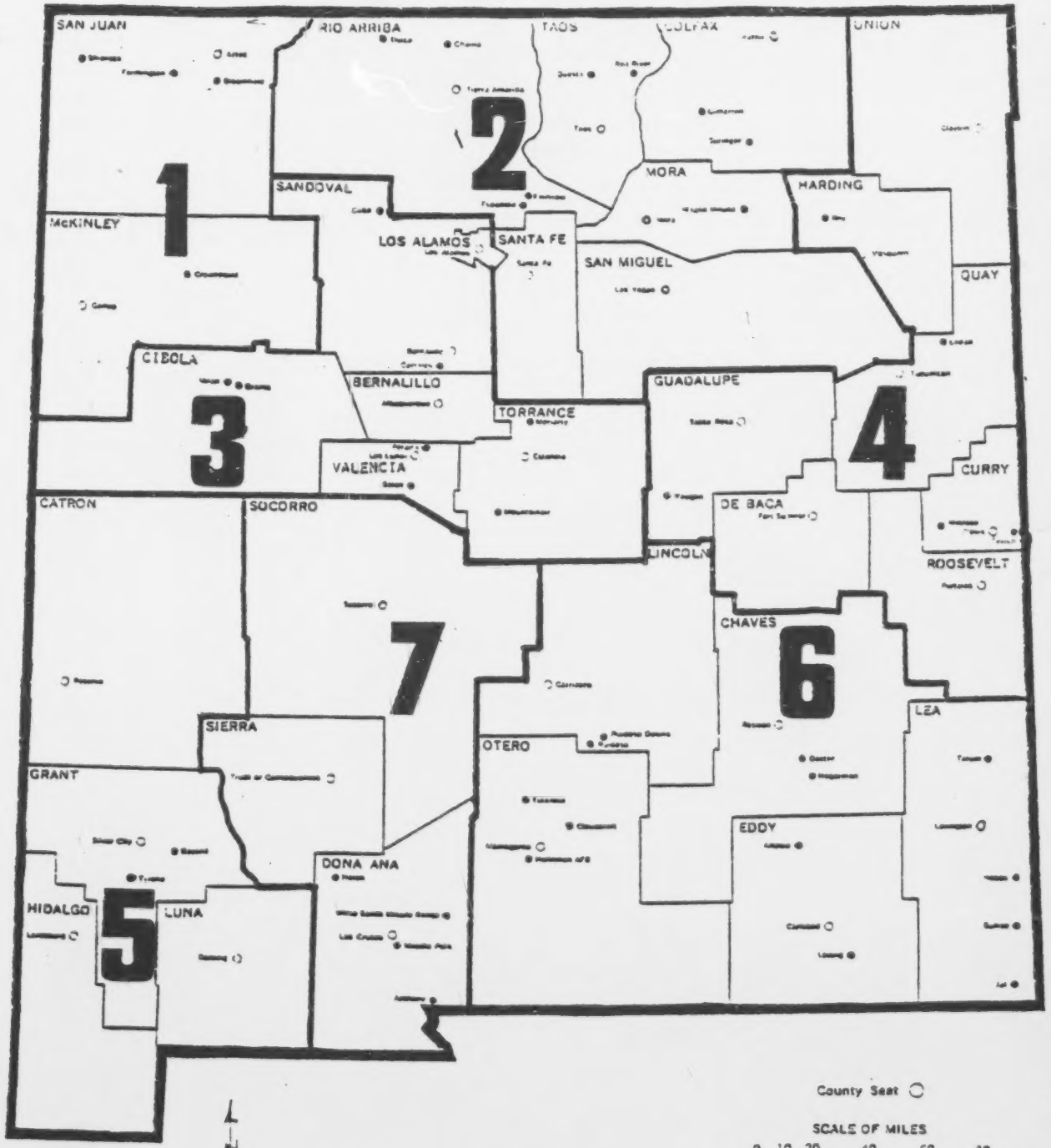
In 1982 New Mexico experienced its only drop in total nonagricultural employment in twenty years. In 1983 this scenario was reversed and total nonagricultural employment increased by 4,000. Unemployment, however, also rose significantly, increasing from 54,000 in 1982 to 62,000 in 1983, resulting in an unemployment rate of 10.1 percent. This is only the second year since 1970 that New Mexico has recorded a two digit annual unemployment rate, the first having occurred in 1975 during the oil crisis. The state's economic recovery continued into 1984, when total nonagricultural employment increased by 23,700 or almost 5 percent. This represents the largest increase in nonagricultural employment since 1978. The unemployment situation in New Mexico also improved dramatically in 1984 with the number of unemployed at 47,000, down 15,000 or 24 percent from 1983. This is, of course, reflected in the unemployment rate which dropped from 10.1 percent in 1983 to 7.5 percent in 1984.

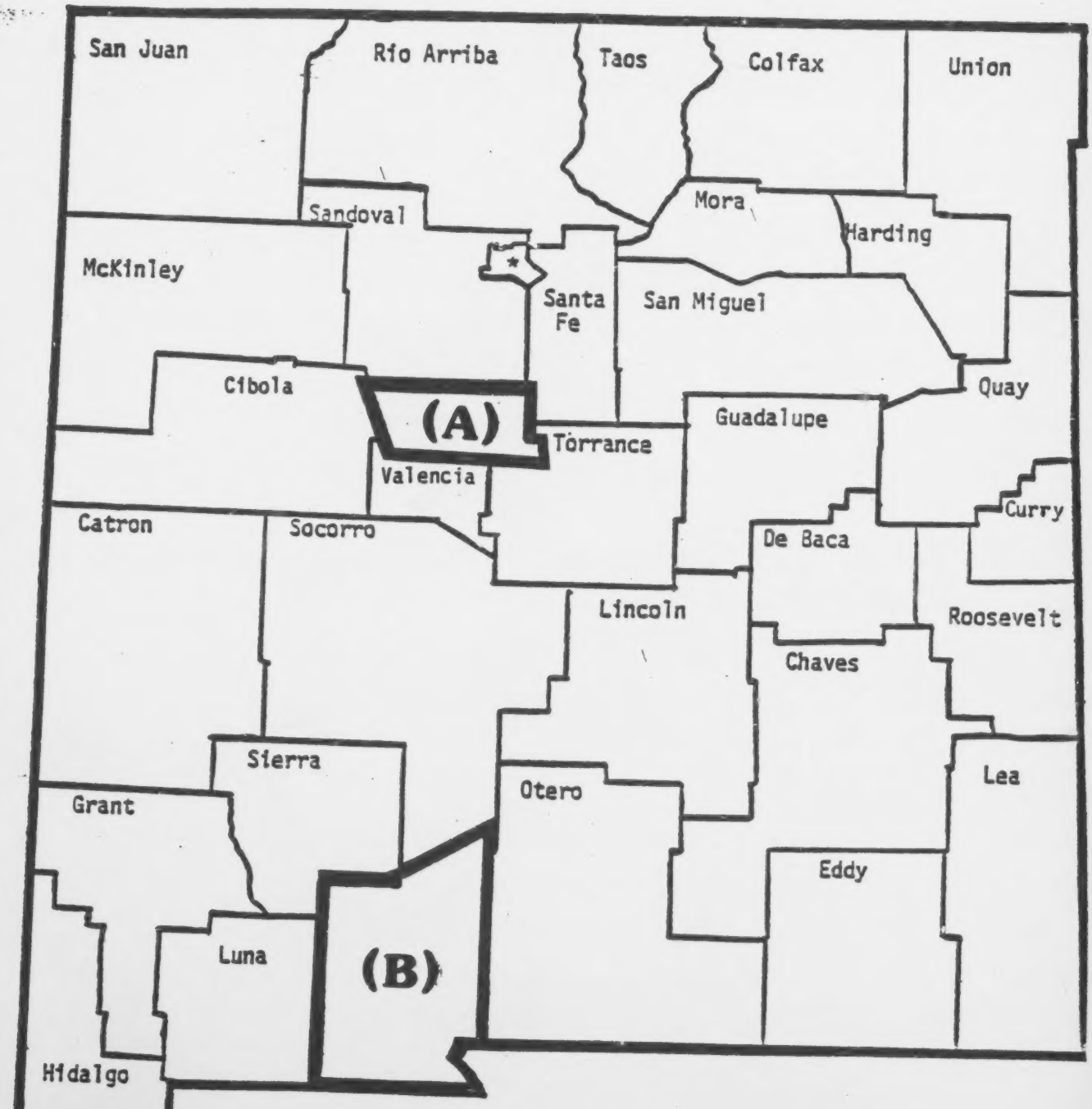
New Mexico's economic growth over the next two years will vary by industrial sector. The mining industry is expected to continue its weak perfor-

mance due to low prices and foreign competition. With interest rates expected to remain relatively stable through the first half of 1985, construction should continue to recover and grow, although at a slower rate than that seen in 1983. Of course, factors such as the budget deficit could adversely affect interest rates and, therefore, this trend. The service industries are expected to show continued strong growth due primarily to growth in the hotel/motel, medical facilities (ie. nursing homes, treatment centers, etc.) and recreation (San Juan and Albuquerque Downs Race Tracks) sub-sectors. The trade sector will continue to grow, but at slower rates through 1986. Much of this continued growth is due to the increased spending power provided by rising per capita incomes and a stable rate of inflation (a table showing current and historical Consumer Price Index (CPI) data is given on page 65). The CPI is often used to calculate the rate of inflation. Manufacturing is also going to show continued growth in 1985 and 1986 at slightly higher rates than seen in 1984 due to the expected completion of Intel's plant in Rio Rancho , the resumption of construction at Monolithic Memories new plant and increased production in the transportation equipment sub-sector. Unemployment continued to decrease through the first half of 1984, but levelled off in the last two quarters. The unemployment rate is expected to hover around the high 7 percent range through early 1986.

Despite economic growth, poverty remains a persistent and major problem in the state and is disproportionately concentrated in rural areas and among minority groups. Over 225,500 people or over 17 percent of the New Mexico population in 1979 lived under the poverty level income. Nearly 50,000 or 14 percent of New Mexico families had less than a poverty level income, resulting in one of the highest poverty rates in the country. Furthermore, New Mexico is one of the lowest per capita income states, ranked forty-first out of the fifty states.

STATE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS





(A) ALBUQUERQUE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA) - The Albuquerque MSA was created in 1985 and includes all of Bernalillo County.

(B) LAS CRUCES METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA) - The Las Cruces MSA was created in 1979 based on a special census population survey and includes all of Dona Ana County.

THE POPULATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES AND NEW MEXICO

(In Thousands)
Mid-Year Population Estimates 1970 Through 1984

	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
U.S.	203,302	215,465	226,546	229,518	231,786	234,023	236,158
N.M.	1,017	1,160	1,303	1,334	1,367	1,399	1,424

The population in New Mexico has grown from 1,017,000 in 1970 to 1,424,000 in 1984, an increase of 407,000 or almost 40 percent. During the same period the population of the United States increased by just 16 percent. Between 1980 and 1984 the population of New Mexico increased by 120,697 or over 9 percent. Population projections for the state show an expected 26.5 percent increase between 1980 and 1990 and a 17.9 percent increase from 1990 to the year 2000.

The four fastest growing counties in New Mexico from 1980 to 1984 were Lincoln (23.2%), Valencia (21.4%), San Juan (17.4%) and Lea (17.3%). Three counties in New Mexico accounted for almost 50 percent of the total growth; Bernalillo, Dona Ana, and San Juan. State, planning district and county population estimates for 1980 and 1983 are given on page 12.

The 1980 and 1982 population figures for cities are given on pages 15 and 16. Albuquerque is the state's largest city with 341,978 or one quarter of the state's population. Santa Fe is the state's second largest city with 50,957, Las Cruces is third with 46,476 and Roswell is fourth with 42,296.

The New Mexico racial/ethnic distribution reflects the southwestern culture with a disproportionately high percentage of Native American and Hispanic populations and an extremely low Black population as compared to the entire nation. The tables provided on the next page give a percentage comparison of the United States and New Mexico racial/ethnic distributions in 1980. For purposes of statistical comparison a new set of tables showing racial/ethnic distributions by race not including Hispanics has also been provided. Since the racial categories in the first table include people of Hispanic origin

(ie. persons in the White and other categories can also be Hispanic) it does not provide an even proportional distribution by racial/ethnic categories, but instead, tends to overstate the proportion of persons in our state who are White and understate the proportion who are Hispanic. It should also be noted that for the purposes of program planning and allocation or for program evaluation requirements the second table will provide percentages which total to 100 percent, while the first table will provide percentages which total to well over 100 percent. More detailed racial/ethnic data, both including an excluding Hispanics, by county is provided on pages 10 and 11.

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND N.M. POPULATION BY RACE, INCLUDING HISPANICS

1/	White	Black	Native American	Asian/ Pac Isl	Races NEC	Hispanic
U.S.	83.4	11.7	0.7	1.6	2.5	6.4
N.M.	76.1	1.8	8.2	0.6	13.4	36.6

PERCENTAGE COMPARISON OF THE U.S. AND N.M. POPULATION BY RACE, NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS

1/	White	Black	Native American	Asian/ Pac Isl	Races NEC	Hispanic
U.S.	79.6	11.5	------ 2.1 -----		0.4	6.4
N.M.	53.0	1.7	7.9	0.6	0.2	36.6

1/ Hispanic is an ethnic category and Hispanics may be of any race.

The tables on pages 13 and 14 give population data for selected age groups for New Mexico, Bernalillo County and the balance of the state. New Mexico has a much higher proportion of young people ages 19 and under than does the nation as whole, 36 percent versus 32 percent. The median age of New Mexican's in 1980 was a low 27.4 years compared to the national average of 30.0 years. Only three other states had lower median ages: Utah (24.2), Alaska (26.1) and Wyoming (27.1).

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (INCLUDING HISPANICS), 1980

	WHITE 1/	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	SPANISH ORIGIN 2/	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	1,165,345	89.4%	23,071	1.8%	106,750	8.2%	7,726	0.6%	477,051	36.6%
Bernalillo County	395,516	94.1%	8,980	2.1%	11,016	2.6%	4,188	1.0%	154,638	36.8%
Catron County	2,690	98.9%	0	0.0%	30	1.1%	0	0.0%	780	28.7%
Chaves County	49,336	96.5%	1,294	2.5%	362	0.7%	111	0.2%	15,612	30.6%
Colfax County	13,366	97.8%	87	0.6%	171	1.3%	43	0.3%	6,481	47.4%
Curry County	38,445	91.5%	2,757	6.6%	270	0.6%	547	1.3%	8,153	19.4%
De Baca County	2,451	99.9%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	0	0.0%	759	30.9%
Dona Ana County	93,507	97.1%	1,589	1.6%	762	0.8%	482	0.5%	50,171	52.1%
Eddy County	46,589	97.4%	768	1.6%	419	0.9%	79	0.2%	14,701	30.7%
Grant County	25,778	98.4%	222	0.8%	146	0.6%	58	0.2%	13,452	51.3%
Guadalupe County	4,436	98.7%	2	.0%	17	0.4%	41	0.9%	3,716	82.7%
Harding County	1,090	100.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	483	44.3%
Hidalgo County	5,995	99.1%	17	0.3%	7	0.1%	30	0.5%	2,849	47.1%
Lea County	52,755	94.2%	2,731	4.9%	413	0.7%	94	0.2%	11,888	21.2%
Lincoln County	10,897	99.1%	19	0.2%	75	0.7%	6	0.1%	2,927	26.6%
Los Alamos County	17,176	97.6%	112	0.6%	70	0.4%	241	1.4%	2,075	11.8%
Luna County	15,201	97.5%	261	1.7%	75	0.5%	48	0.3%	6,171	39.6%
McKinley County	18,780	33.2%	387	0.7%	37,115	65.6%	167	0.3%	7,531	13.3%
Mora County	4,203	100.0%	0	0.0%	2	.0%	0	0.0%	3,640	86.6%
Otero County	39,689	88.9%	2,139	4.8%	2,207	4.9%	630	1.4%	9,648	21.6%
Quay County	10,386	98.2%	110	1.0%	79	0.7%	2	.0%	3,753	35.5%
Rio Arriba County	25,859	88.3%	39	0.1%	3,379	11.5%	5	.0%	21,852	74.6%
Roosevelt County	15,183	96.7%	248	1.6%	215	1.4%	49	0.3%	3,378	21.5%
Sandoval County	24,971	72.6%	272	0.8%	9,471	27.5%	85	0.2%	9,586	27.9%
San Juan County	54,224	66.6%	145	0.2%	26,866	33.0%	198	0.2%	9,543	11.7%
San Miguel County	22,474	98.8%	66	0.3%	184	0.8%	27	0.1%	18,524	81.4%
Santa Fe County	72,744	96.5%	273	0.4%	2,147	2.8%	196	0.3%	41,886	55.6%
Sierra County	8,387	99.2%	16	0.2%	44	0.5%	7	0.1%	2,142	25.3%
Socorro County	11,052	88.0%	90	0.7%	1,226	9.8%	196	1.6%	5,868	46.7%
Taos County	18,161	93.3%	8	.0%	1,273	6.5%	14	0.1%	13,448	69.1%
Torrance County	7,391	98.7%	10	0.1%	67	0.9%	23	0.3%	3,076	41.1%
Union County	4,712	99.7%	0	0.0%	3	0.1%	10	0.2%	1,476	31.2%
Valencia County	51,901	84.9%	429	0.7%	8,636	14.1%	149	0.2%	26,844	43.9%

1/ Includes certain Asian and Pacific Islander groups and any other races not listed on census questionnaires.

2/ An ethnic self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Differs from 1970 definition. Persons of Spanish (Hispanic) can be of any race.

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO COUNTIES BY RACE (NOT INCLUDING HISPANICS)

	WHITE, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	BLACK, NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	PACIFIC ISLANDER NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	REMAINING RACES NOT HISPANIC	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL	HISPANIC, ALL RACES	PERCENT OF COUNTY TOTAL
New Mexico	690,236	53.0%	22,228	1.7%	103,077	7.9%	7,033	0.5%	3,089	0.2%	477,051	36.6%
Bernalillo County	241,782	57.6%	8,569	2.0%	9,775	2.3%	3,899	0.9%	1,037	0.2%	154,638	36.8%
Catron County	1,910	70.2%	0	0.0%	30	1.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	780	28.7%
Chaves County	33,747	66.0%	1,243	2.4%	306	0.6%	107	0.2%	88	0.2%	15,612	30.6%
Colfax County	6,881	50.3%	87	0.6%	162	1.2%	43	0.3%	13	0.1%	6,481	47.4%
Curry County	30,203	71.9%	2,734	6.5%	254	0.6%	488	1.2%	187	0.4%	8,153	19.4%
De Baca County	1,680	68.5%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	12	0.5%	759	31.0%
Dona Ana County	43,379	45.0%	1,538	1.6%	565	0.6%	448	0.5%	239	0.2%	50,171	52.1%
Eddy County	32,014	66.9%	730	1.5%	260	0.5%	79	0.2%	71	0.1%	14,701	30.7%
Grant County	12,322	47.0%	200	0.8%	110	0.4%	58	0.2%	62	0.2%	13,452	51.3%
Guadalupe County	725	16.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	39	0.9%	4	0.1%	3,716	82.9%
Harding County	600	55.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	7	0.6%	483	44.3%
Hidalgo County	3,135	52.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	30	0.5%	11	0.2%	2,849	47.3%
Lea County	40,703	72.7%	2,731	4.9%	413	0.7%	94	0.2%	164	0.3%	11,888	21.2%
Lincoln County	7,953	72.5%	0	0.0%	69	0.6%	0	0.0%	23	0.2%	2,927	26.7%
Los Alamos County	15,100	85.8%	112	0.6%	58	0.3%	241	1.4%	13	0.1%	2,075	11.8%
Luna County	9,071	58.2%	211	1.4%	55	0.4%	33	0.2%	44	0.3%	6,171	39.6%
McKinley County	11,440	20.3%	383	0.7%	36,729	65.1%	167	0.3%	199	0.4%	7,531	13.3%
Mora County	555	13.2%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	10	0.2%	3,640	86.6%
Otero County	30,063	67.3%	2,119	4.7%	2,161	4.8%	561	1.3%	113	0.3%	9,648	21.6%
Quay County	6,613	62.5%	110	1.0%	72	0.7%	0	0.0%	27	0.3%	3,753	35.5%
Rio Arriba County	4,286	14.6%	39	0.1%	3,065	10.5%	0	0.0%	35	0.1%	21,852	74.6%
Roosevelt County	11,781	75.1%	248	1.6%	215	1.4%	49	0.3%	24	0.2%	3,378	21.5%
Sandoval County	15,463	44.4%	254	0.7%	9,406	27.0%	81	0.2%	9	.0%	9,586	27.5%
San Juan County	44,787	55.0%	137	0.2%	26,639	32.7%	174	0.2%	153	0.2%	9,543	11.7%
San Miguel County	3,903	17.2%	35	0.2%	126	0.6%	0	0.0%	141	0.6%	18,524	81.5%
Santa Fe County	31,252	41.5%	255	0.3%	1,719	2.3%	170	0.2%	78	0.1%	41,886	55.6%
Sierra County	6,235	74.0%	0	0.0%	40	0.5%	0	0.0%	14	0.2%	2,142	25.4%
Socorro County	5,245	41.7%	73	0.6%	1,202	9.6%	161	1.3%	17	0.1%	5,868	46.7%
Taos County	4,683	24.1%	0	0.0%	1,189	6.1%	0	0.0%	114	0.6%	13,448	69.2%
Torrance County	4,296	57.6%	0	0.0%	61	0.8%	0	0.0%	25	0.3%	3,076	41.2%
Union County	3,240	68.7%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	1,476	31.3%
Valencia/Cibola County	25,189	41.2%	420	0.7%	8,396	13.7%	111	0.2%	155	0.3%	26,844	43.9%

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES AND PLANNING DISTRICTS, 1980 AND 1984

	JULY 1, 1984	APRIL 1, 1980	CHANGE 1980 - 1984 NUMBER	CHANGE 1980 - 1984 PERCENT
District I	157,000	137,969	19,000	13.8%
McKinley	61,400	56,536	4,900	8.6%
San Juan	95,600	81,433	14,100	17.4%
District II	196,000	182,479	13,400	7.4%
Colfax	13,400	13,667	(300)	-2.2%
Los Alamos	19,000	17,599	1,400	8.2%
Mora	4,800	4,205	600	13.5%
Rio Arriba	32,100	29,282	2,800	9.7%
San Miguel	24,500	22,751	1,700	7.6%
Santa Fe	81,400	75,519	5,900	7.8%
Taos	20,800	19,456	1,300	6.9%
District III	555,900	523,268	32,700	6.2%
Bernalillo	449,400	420,262	29,100	6.9%
Cibola	25,600	30,346	(4,700)	-15.6%
Sandoval	35,400	34,400	1,000	3.0%
Torrance	8,200	7,491	700	9.8%
Valencia	37,300	30,769	6,600	21.4%
District IV	84,500	81,056	3,600	4.2%
Curry	43,900	42,019	1,900	4.4%
De Baca	2,300	2,454	(100)	-5.5%
Guadalupe	4,500	4,496	0	-0.8%
Harding	1,000	1,090	(100)	-10.2%
Quay	10,600	10,577	100	0.5%
Roosevelt	16,800	15,695	1,100	6.7%
Union	5,400	4,725	700	13.8%
District V	53,400	50,558	2,800	5.6%
Catron	2,800	2,720	100	1.9%
Grant	27,600	26,204	1,400	5.5%
Hidalgo	6,400	6,049	300	5.6%
Luna	16,600	15,585	1,000	6.5%
District VI	241,300	210,613	30,700	14.6%
Chaves	58,600	51,103	7,500	14.6%
Eddy	53,900	47,855	6,100	12.6%
Lea	65,700	55,993	9,700	17.3%
Lincoln	13,600	10,997	2,600	23.2%
Otero	49,500	44,665	4,800	10.8%
District VII	135,600	117,360	18,300	15.5%
Dona Ana	112,200	96,340	15,800	16.4%
Sierra	8,900	8,454	500	5.8%
Socorro	14,500	12,566	2,000	15.7%
New Mexico	1,424,000	1,303,303	120,000	9.2%
Albuquerque MSA 1/	449,400	420,262	29,100	6.9%
Las Cruces MSA 2/	112,200	96,340	15,800	16.4%

Note: This data is preliminary and the numbers for change and percentage change may appear to be in error due to rounding.

1/ Bernalillo County 2/ Dona Ana County

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION BY AGE AND SEX, 1980

	TOTAL		MALE		FEMALE	
	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
Total, All Ages	1,302,894	100.0	642,198	49.3	660,696	50.7
Under 5 Years	114,618	8.8	58,604	51.1	56,014	48.9
5 - 9 Years	109,717	8.4	55,544	50.6	54,173	49.4
10 - 13 Years	89,950	6.9	46,304	51.5	43,646	48.5
14 Years	24,035	1.8	11,880	49.4	12,155	50.6
15 Years	25,451	2.0	13,082	51.4	12,369	48.6
16 Years And Over	939,123	72.1	456,784	48.6	482,339	51.4
16 - 17 Years	53,967	4.1	27,634	51.2	26,333	48.8
18 - 19 Years	52,735	4.0	26,489	50.2	26,246	49.8
20 - 21 Years	51,045	3.9	25,283	49.5	25,762	50.5
22 - 24 Years	74,229	5.7	37,134	50.0	37,095	50.0
25 - 29 Years	115,423	8.9	57,224	49.6	58,199	50.4
30 - 34 Years	103,023	7.9	51,867	50.3	51,156	49.7
35 - 39 Years	77,735	6.0	38,389	49.4	39,346	50.6
40 - 44 Years	66,694	5.1	32,462	48.7	34,232	51.3
45 - 49 Years	61,247	4.7	29,977	48.9	31,270	51.1
50 - 54 Years	60,889	4.7	29,295	48.1	31,594	51.9
55 - 59 Years	58,416	4.5	27,878	47.7	30,538	52.3
60 - 64 Years	48,283	3.7	23,087	47.8	25,196	52.2
65 - 69 Years	42,543	3.3	19,553	46.0	22,990	54.0
70 - 74 Years	31,906	2.4	14,221	44.6	17,685	55.4
75 Years And Over	40,988	3.1	16,291	39.7	24,697	60.3

Source: 1980 Census.

POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO AND SELECTED AREAS, BY AGE, 1980

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
Total, All Ages	1,302,894	419,700	32.2	883,194	67.8
Under 5 Years	114,618	32,219	28.1	82,399	71.9
5 - 9 Years	109,717	30,999	28.3	78,718	71.7
10 - 13 Years	89,950	26,961	30.0	62,989	70.0
14 Years	24,035	7,162	29.8	16,873	70.2
15 Years	25,451	7,448	29.3	18,003	70.7
16 Years And Over	939,123	314,911	33.5	624,212	66.5
16 - 17 Years	53,967	16,830	31.2	37,137	68.8
18 - 19 Years	52,735	17,316	32.8	35,419	67.2
20 - 21 Years	51,045	17,490	34.3	33,555	65.7
22 - 24 Years	74,229	26,594	35.8	47,635	64.2
25 - 29 Years	115,423	41,982	36.4	73,441	63.6
30 - 34 Years	103,023	36,662	35.6	66,361	64.4
35 - 39 Years	77,735	26,829	34.5	50,906	65.5
40 - 44 Years	66,694	21,862	32.8	44,832	67.2
45 - 49 Years	61,247	20,155	32.9	41,092	67.1
50 - 54 Years	60,889	19,910	32.7	40,979	67.3
55 - 59 Years	58,416	20,008	34.3	38,408	65.7
60 - 64 Years	48,283	15,517	32.1	32,766	67.9
65 - 69 Years	42,543	12,998	30.6	29,545	69.4
70 - 74 Years	31,906	9,319	29.2	22,587	70.8
75 Years And Over	40,988	11,439	27.9	29,549	72.1

Source: 1980 Census.

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO CITIES, 1980 AND 1982

CITY	COUNTY	JULY 1, 1982	APRIL 1, 1980	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1982
Alamogordo	Otero	25,475	24,024	6.0%
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	341,978	332,336	2.9%
Artesia	Eddy	11,057	10,385	6.5%
Aztec	San Juan	6,336	5,512	14.9%
Bayard	Grant	3,222	3,036	6.1%
Belen	Valencia	5,685	5,617	1.2%
Bernalillo	Sandoval	2,851	2,988	-4.6%
Bloomfield	San Juan	5,911	4,881	21.1%
Bosque Farms	Valencia	3,499	3,353	4.4%
Capitan	Lincoln	836	762	9.7%
Carlsbad	Eddy	26,559	25,496	4.2%
Carrizozo	Lincoln	1,181	1,222	-3.4%
Causey	Roosevelt	72	81	-11.1%
Central	Grant	2,193	1,968	11.4%
Chama	Rio Arriba	1,062	1,090	-2.6%
Cimarron	Colfax	748	888	-15.8%
Clayton	Union	3,343	2,968	12.6%
Cloudcroft	Otero	559	521	7.3%
Clovis	Curry	32,513	31,194	4.2%
Columbus	Luna	437	414	5.6%
Corona	Lincoln	264	236	11.9%
Corrales	Sandoval And Bernalillo	2,620	2,791	-6.1%
Cuba	Sandoval	588	609	-3.4%
Deming	Luna	10,361	9,964	4.0%
Des Moines	Union	164	178	-7.9%
Dexter	Chaves	969	228	325.0%
Dora	Roosevelt	179	168	6.5%
Eagle Nest	Colfax	204	202	1.0%
Elida	Roosevelt	184	202	-8.9%
Encino	Torrance	178	155	14.8%
Espanola	Santa Fe And Rio Arriba	6,910	6,803	1.6%
Estancia	Torrance	802	830	-3.4%
Eunice	Lea	3,005	2,970	1.2%
Farmington	San Juan	35,659	31,222	14.2%
Floyd	Roosevelt	155	146	6.2%
Folsom	Union	66	73	-9.6%
Fort Sumner	De Baca	1,373	1,421	-3.4%
Gallup	McKinley	20,440	18,167	12.5%
Grady	Curry	149	122	22.1%
Grants	Cibola	10,894	11,439	-4.8%
Grenville	Union	35	39	-10.3%
Hagerman	Chaves	939	936	0.3%
Hatch	Dona Ana	966	1,028	-6.0%
Hobbs	Lea	31,531	29,153	8.2%
Hope	Eddy	122	111	9.9%
House	Quay	105	117	-10.3%
Hurley	Grant	1,703	1,616	5.4%
Jal	Lea	2,774	2,675	3.7%
Jemez Springs	Sandoval	289	316	-8.5%

ESTIMATES OF THE POPULATION OF NEW MEXICO CITIES, 1980 AND 1982

CITY	COUNTY	JULY 1, 1982	APRIL 1, 1980	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1982
Lake Arthur	Chaves	381	327	16.5%
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	46,476	45,086	3.1%
Las Vegas	San Miguel	15,509	14,322	8.3%
Logan	Quay	719	735	-2.2%
Lordsburg	Hidalgo	3,316	3,195	3.8%
Los Alamos	Los Alamos	19,615	17,599	11.5%
Los Lunas	Valencia	3,807	3,525	8.0%
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	Bernalillo	2,807	2,739	2.5%
Loving	Eddy	1,424	1,355	5.1%
Lovington	Lea	10,562	9,727	8.6%
Magdalena	Socorro	1,128	1,022	10.4%
Maxwell	Colfax	297	316	-6.0%
Melrose	Curry	689	649	6.2%
Mesilla	Dona Ana	2,282	2,029	12.5%
Milan	Cibola	3,631	3,747	-3.1%
Moriarty	Torrance	1,361	1,276	6.7%
Mosquero	Harding And San Miguel	182	197	-7.6%
Mountainaire	Torrance	1,179	1,170	0.8%
Pecos	San Miguel	989	885	11.8%
Portales	Roosevelt	10,184	9,940	2.5%
Questa	Taos	1,215	1,202	1.1%
Raton	Colfax	7,474	8,225	-9.1%
Red River	Taos	368	332	10.8%
Reserve	Catron	481	439	9.6%
Rio Rancho	Sandoval	11,169	9,985	11.9%
Roswell	Chaves	42,296	39,676	6.6%
Roy	Harding	337	381	-11.5%
Ruidoso	Lincoln	4,775	4,260	12.1%
Ruidoso Downs	Lincoln	1,059	949	11.6%
San Jon	Quay	303	341	-11.1%
San Ysidro	Sandoval	206	199	3.5%
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	50,957	49,299	3.4%
Santa Rosa	Guadalupe	2,484	2,469	0.6%
Silver City	Grant	10,807	9,887	9.3%
Socorro	Socorro	8,175	7,173	14.0%
Springer	Colfax	1,491	1,657	-10.0%
Sunland Park	Dona Ana	4,477	4,313	3.8%
Truth or Consequences	Sierra	5,533	5,219	6.0%
Taos	Taos	3,473	3,369	3.1%
Tatum	Lea	864	896	-3.6%
Texico	Curry	973	958	1.6%
Tijeras	Bernalillo	353	311	13.5%
Tucumcari	Quay	6,732	6,765	-0.5%
Tularosa	Otero	2,663	2,536	5.0%
Vaughn	Guadalupe	750	737	1.8%
Virden	Hidalgo	266	246	8.1%
Wagon Mound	Mora	398	416	-4.3%
Willard	Torrance	163	166	-1.8%
Williamsburg	Sierra	432	433	-0.2%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

NEW MEXICO POPULATION PROJECTION BY PLANNING DISTRICT AND COUNTY, 1980 - 2000 1/

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000
NEW MEXICO	1,309,600	1,479,700	1,657,000	1,810,400	1,953,400
District I	139,100	170,100	202,100	235,400	268,400
McKinley	56,600	60,400	63,800	68,300	72,600
San Juan	82,500	109,700	138,300	167,100	195,800
District II	182,900	196,000	209,600	222,900	235,100
Colfax	13,700	14,500	15,300	16,200	17,200
Los Alamos	17,600	17,900	18,200	20,800	23,300
Mora	4,200	4,100	3,900	4,000	4,000
Rio Arriba	29,400	31,200	33,100	35,600	37,900
San Miguel	22,800	24,700	26,600	27,700	28,500
Santa Fe	75,600	80,500	85,700	89,200	92,300
Taos	19,600	23,100	26,800	29,400	31,900
District III	525,900	597,400	673,600	732,400	785,200
Bernalillo	422,000	479,600	539,500	584,200	625,900
Cibola	30,500	33,600	36,600	39,800	42,900
Sandoval	35,000	40,600	48,600	55,200	59,100
Torrance	7,500	8,300	9,100	9,900	10,700
Valencia	30,900	35,300	39,800	43,300	46,600
District IV	81,300	87,500	93,800	100,200	106,500
Curry	42,200	46,000	49,600	52,800	56,000
De Baca	2,500	2,600	2,800	2,900	3,000
Guadalupe	4,500	4,800	5,100	5,300	5,500
Harding	1,100	1,200	1,300	1,500	1,800
Quay	10,600	11,300	12,000	12,900	13,700
Roosevelt	15,700	16,600	17,700	18,900	20,000
Union	4,700	5,000	5,300	5,900	6,500
District V	50,700	55,000	59,200	63,200	66,600
Catron	2,700	2,900	3,200	3,300	3,500
Grant	26,300	29,100	31,700	34,000	35,900
Hidalgo	6,100	6,600	7,100	7,700	8,200
Luna	15,600	16,400	17,200	18,200	19,000
District VI	211,800	242,100	272,100	294,700	315,700
Chaves	51,300	56,500	60,900	63,400	65,400
Eddy	48,100	53,200	57,700	61,100	64,400
Lea	56,600	72,200	88,900	101,800	114,400
Lincoln	11,000	11,500	12,000	12,500	12,900
Otero	44,800	48,700	52,600	55,900	58,600
District VII	117,900	131,800	146,700	161,700	176,000
Dona Ana	96,800	109,300	122,900	136,600	149,700
Sierra	8,500	8,900	9,200	9,500	9,800
Socorro	12,600	13,600	14,600	15,600	16,500

1/ July 1, Mid-Year Population Estimates.

Source: Lynn Wombold and John Temple; Population, Employment and Income for Counties in New Mexico: Projections: 1980 - 2000, (Bureau of Business and Economic Research, University of New Mexico, 1983), page 48.

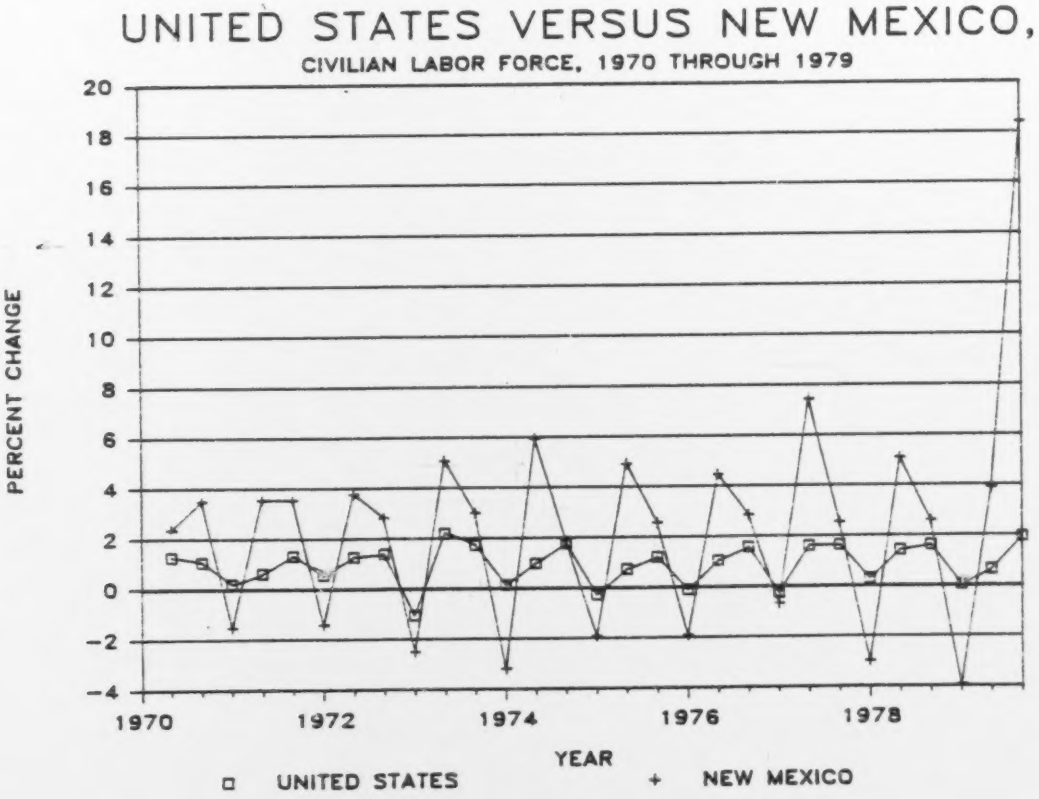
NEW MEXICO LABOR FORCE HISTORICAL DATA

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - HISTORICAL DATA

Historically, New Mexico has experienced higher rates of growth than the nation as a whole. From 1970 to 1979 the New Mexico Civilian Labor Force (CLF) increased 58 percent with an average annual growth rate of 5.2 percent. This is approximately twice the nation's total growth rate of 27 percent and annual growth rate of 2.7 percent for the same period.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Civilian Labor Force
(In Thousands)
1970 - 1979

Year	New Mexico		United States	
	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1970	351	N/A	82,771	N/A
1971	369	5.1	84,383	1.9
1972	389	5.4	87,035	3.1
1973	409	5.1	89,439	2.8
1974	430	5.1	91,951	2.8
1975	453	5.3	93,775	2.0
1976	475	4.9	96,159	2.5
1977	518	9.1	99,009	3.0
1978	542	4.6	102,251	3.3
1979	555	2.4	104,964	2.7

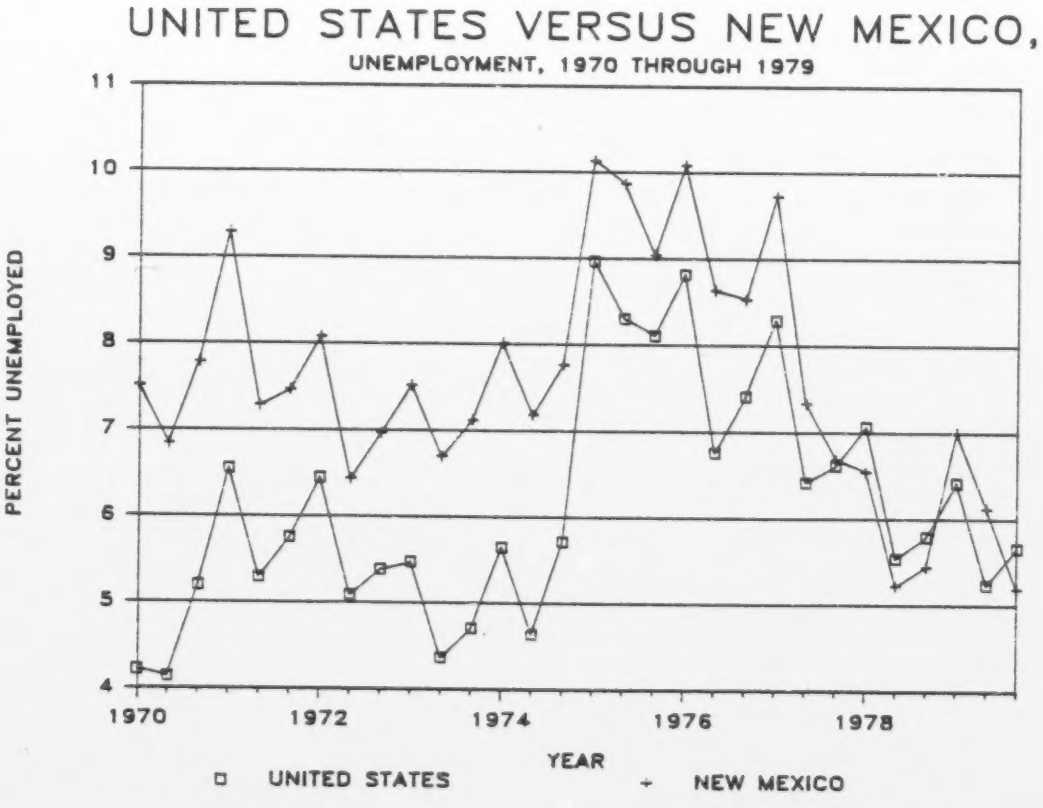


UNEMPLOYMENT - HISTORICAL DATA

Historically, New Mexico's unemployment rates have averaged slightly higher than those of the United States. From 1970 to 1979 New Mexico's unemployment rate averaged 7.8 percent compared to the national average of 6.2 percent. During this same period, however, the total number of unemployed in New Mexico grew at a slower pace than the nation, 33 percent versus 50 percent.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Unemployment Data
(In Thousands)
1970 - 1979

	New Mexico			United States		
Year	Number	Rate	% Change	Number	Rate	% Change
1970	27	7.7%	N/A	4,093	4.9%	N/A
1971	30	8.2%	11.9	5,016	5.9%	22.6
1972	29	7.5%	-3.6	4,882	5.6%	-2.7
1973	30	7.4%	4.0	4,365	4.9%	-10.6
1974	35	8.2%	16.7	5,156	5.6%	5.6
1975	45	10.1%	28.8	7,928	8.5%	53.8
1976	44	9.1%	-3.4	7,406	7.7%	-6.6
1977	40	7.8%	-9.1	6,992	7.1%	-5.6
1978	31	5.8%	-22.5	6,202	6.1%	-11.3
1979	36	6.6%	16.1	6,138	5.8%	-1.0



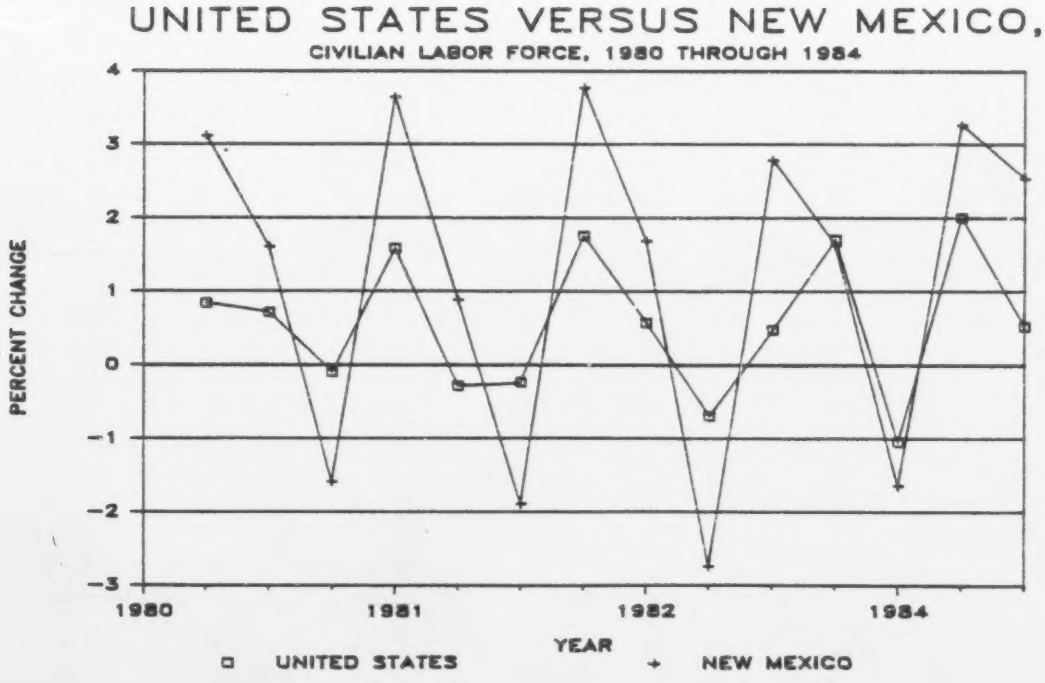
NEW MEXICO RECENT LABOR FORCE TRENDS

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE - RECENT DATA

The year 1980 marked the beginning of the national recession. It also marked the first and only time in over a decade that the nation's civilian labor force grew faster than New Mexico's, 1.9 percent compared to 1.1 percent. This is the smallest annual rate of increase experienced by New Mexico's civilian labor force in over fourteen years. The state's civilian labor force increased by 17,000 or 3 percent in 1981 and 14,000 or 2.4 percent in 1982. This surpasses the national civilian labor force annual growth rates of 1.6 percent and 1.4 percent for the same periods. In 1983 New Mexico continued this trend, with the civilian labor force increasing by 16,000 or 2.9 percent, a rate of increase over twice the national average of 1.2 percent. In 1984 the state continued the economic recovery which began in 1983, with the civilian labor force increasing at the rate of 3.3 percent, the best growth since 1978.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Civilian Labor Force
(In Thousands)
1980 Through 1984

	New Mexico		United States	
Year	Number	% Change	Number	% Change
1980	561	1.1	106,940	1.9
1981	578	3.0	108,670	1.6
1982	592	2.4	110,204	1.4
1983	609	2.9	111,551	1.2
1984	629	3.3	113,544	1.8



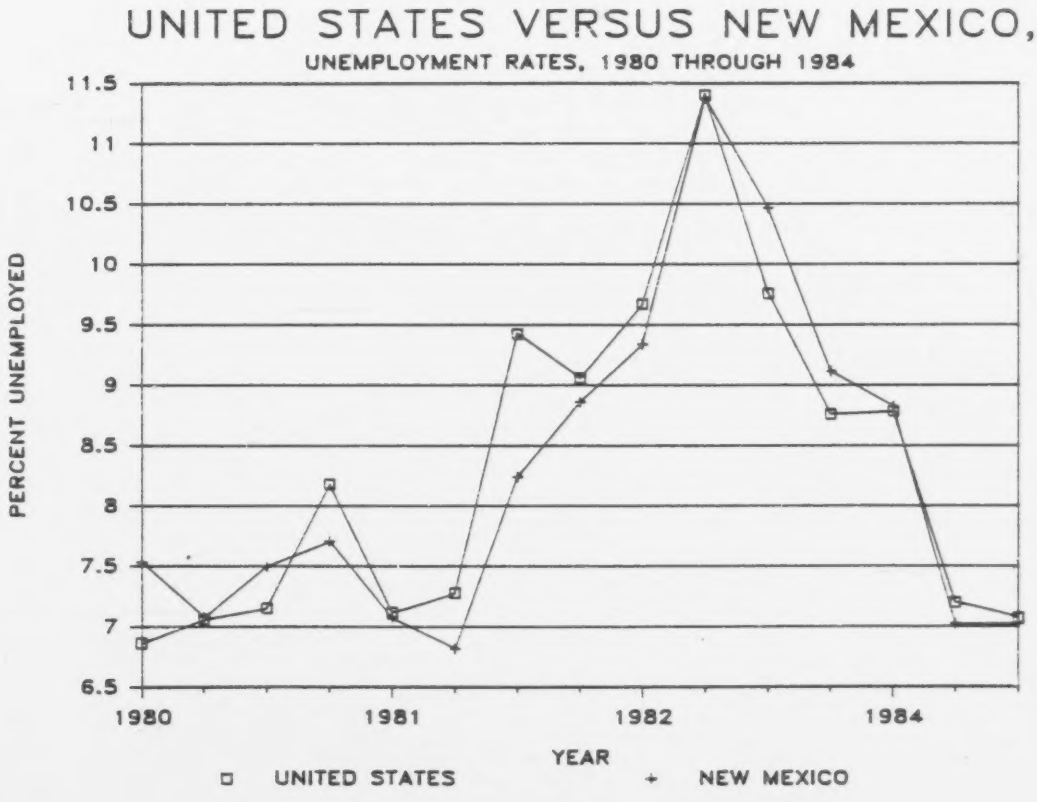
UNEMPLOYMENT - RECENT DATA

From 1980 to 1983 the unemployment rates of New Mexico averaged 8.5 percent. During this same period New Mexico's unemployed population grew at an annual rate of 10 percent. As stated earlier, 1984 was the year when both the state and the nation really began to recover from the recession. Unemployment in New Mexico dropped from 62,000 in 1983 to 47,000 in 1984, a decrease of 24.2 percent. This was slightly better than the nation's decrease of 20.3 percent and was the greatest decline in unemployment in over 15 years.

U.S. and New Mexico Comparison
Unemployment Data
(In Thousands)
1980 Through 1984

	New Mexico			United States		
Year	Number	Rate	% Change	Number	Rate	% Change
1980	42	7.5%	16.7	7,637	7.1%	24.4
1981	42	7.3%	0.0	8,273	7.6%	8.3
1982	55	9.2%	28.6	10,678	9.7%	29.1
1983	62	10.1%	14.8	10,717	9.6%	0.4
1984	47	7.5%	-24.2	8,539	7.5%	-20.3

Civilian labor force characteristics for New Mexico by race and sex for 1980 and 1984 are given on pages 25 and 26.

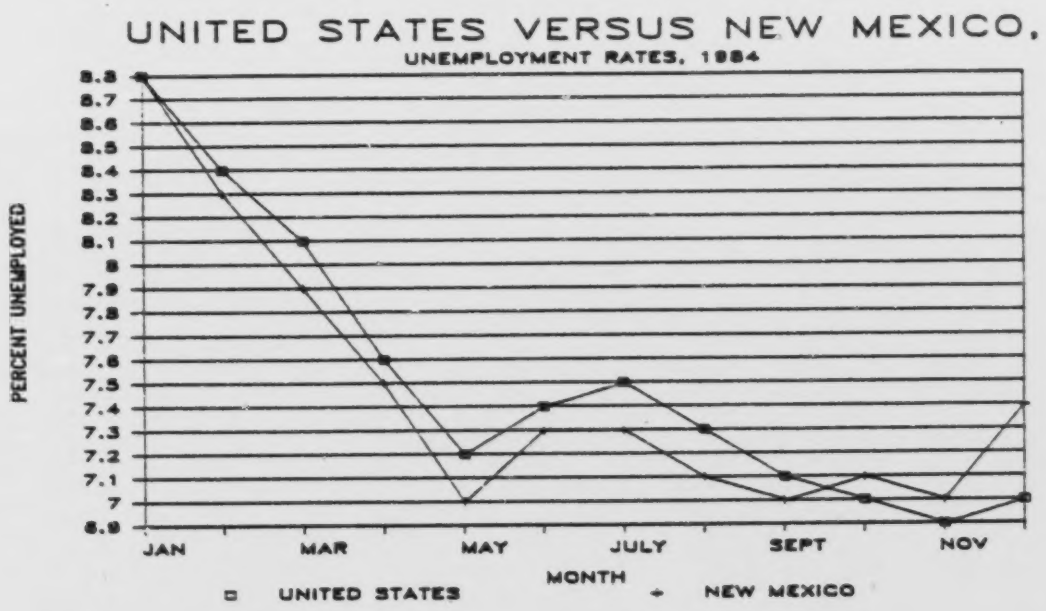


New Mexico
1984 Labor Force Data

Month	Civilian Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment Rate
January	606,421	552,919	53,502	8.8%
February	610,151	559,474	50,677	8.3%
March	614,963	566,454	48,509	7.9%
April	621,068	574,317	46,751	7.5%
May	626,249	582,269	43,980	7.0%
June	638,090	591,759	46,331	7.3%
July	632,423	586,355	46,068	7.3%
August	634,875	589,644	45,231	7.1%
September	642,110	596,989	45,121	7.0%
October	644,256	598,746	45,510	7.1%
November	638,000	593,051	44,949	7.0%
December	639,392	592,021	47,371	7.4%
Twelve Month Average	629,000	582,000	47,000	7.5%

On an annualized basis, New Mexico's unemployment rate dropped from 10.1 percent in 1983 to 7.5 percent in 1984. In the early month of 1985 the rate has increased to 7.9 percent and will remain in the high 7 percent range for 1985.

As was the case in 1983, the four counties with the highest levels of unemployment were Mora, Rio Arriba and Taos Counties in the north and Cibola County in the west. These high levels are due to two different reasons. Cibola County is experiencing high unemployment rates due to the very depressed condition of the uranium industry. Mora, Rio Arriba and Taos Counties have had historically high rates of unemployment. The 1984 labor force data for all counties and MSA's is provided on the next page.

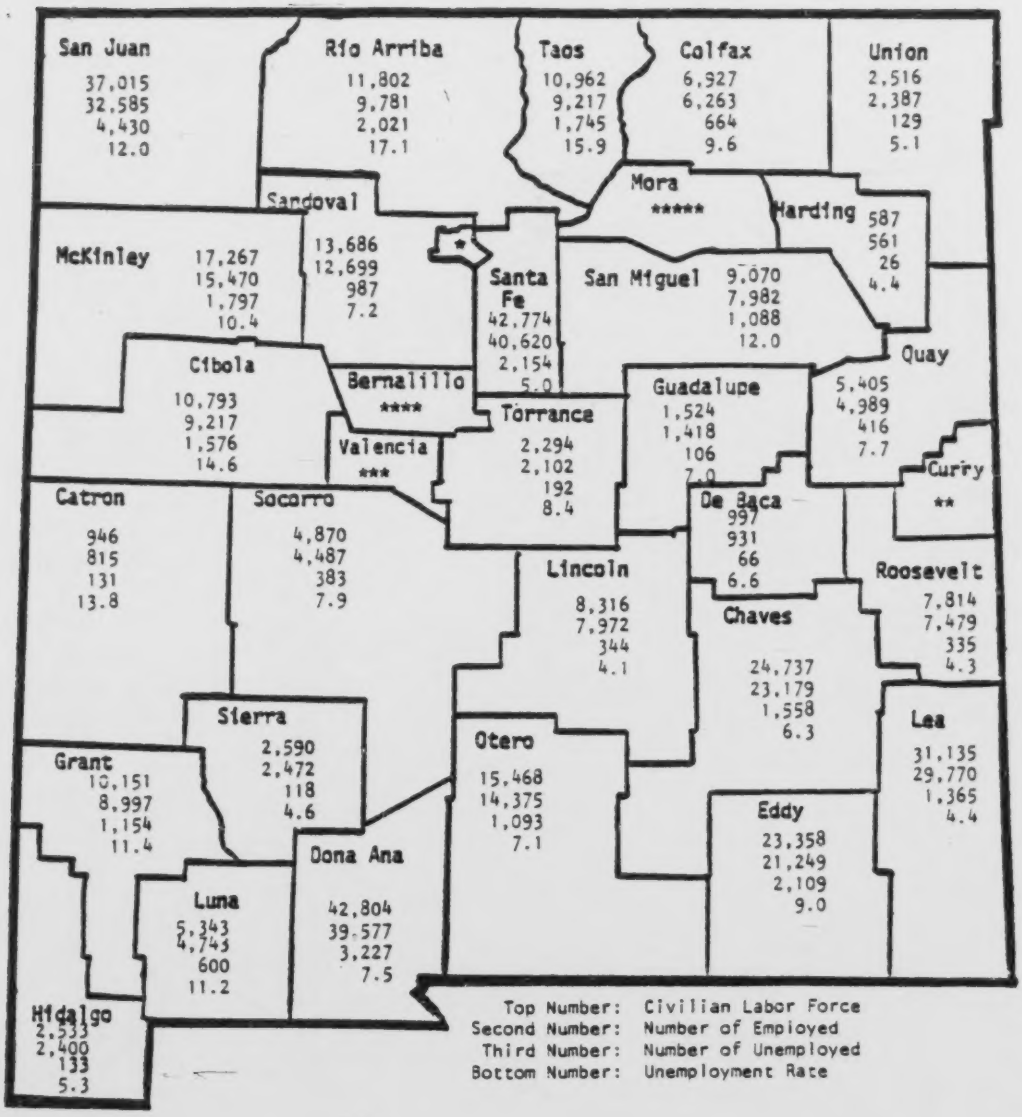


CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE ESTIMATES BY AREA, 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES

AREA	AVERAGE NUMBER IN THE CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYED	AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMPLOYED	AVERAGE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
United States	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5%
New Mexico	629,000	582,000	47,000	7.5%
Albuquerque MSA 1/	235,144	220,687	14,457	6.1%
Las Cruces MSA 2/	42,804	39,577	3,227	7.5%
Bernalillo County	235,144	220,687	14,457	6.1%
Balance Of State	393,856	361,314	32,542	8.3%
Catron County	946	815	131	13.8%
Chaves County	24,737	23,179	1,558	6.3%
Cibola County	10,793	9,217	1,576	14.6%
Colfax County	6,927	6,263	664	9.6%
Curry County	15,844	14,804	1,040	6.6%
De Baca County	997	931	66	6.6%
Dona Ana County	42,804	39,577	3,227	7.5%
Eddy County	23,358	21,249	2,109	9.0%
Grant County	10,151	8,997	1,154	11.4%
Guadalupe County	1,524	1,418	106	7.0%
Harding County	587	561	26	4.4%
Hidalgo County	2,533	2,400	133	5.3%
Lea County	31,135	29,770	1,365	4.4%
Lincoln County	8,316	7,972	344	4.1%
Los Alamos County	11,717	11,499	218	1.9%
Luna County	5,343	4,743	600	11.2%
McKinley County	17,267	15,470	1,797	10.4%
Mora County	1,109	779	330	29.8%
Otero County	15,468	14,375	1,093	7.1%
Quay County	5,405	4,989	416	7.7%
Rio Arriba County	11,802	9,781	2,021	17.1%
Roosevelt County	7,814	7,479	335	4.3%
Sandoval County	13,686	12,699	987	7.2%
San Juan County	37,015	32,585	4,430	12.0%
San Miguel County	9,070	7,982	1,088	12.0%
Santa Fe County	42,774	40,620	2,154	5.0%
Sierra County	2,590	2,472	118	4.6%
Socorro County	4,870	4,487	383	7.9%
Taos County	10,962	9,217	1,745	15.9%
Torrance County	2,294	2,102	192	8.4%
Union County	2,516	2,387	129	5.1%
Valencia County	11,502	10,495	1,007	8.8%

1/ Bernalillo County
2/ Dona Ana County

CIVILIAN LABOR ESTIMATES BY AREA, 1984 ANNUAL AVERAGES



* Los Alamos	** Curry	*** Valencia	**** Bernalillo	***** Mora
11,717	15,844	11,502	235,144	1,109
11,499	14,804	10,495	220,687	779
218	1,040	1,007	14,457	330
1.9	6.6	8.8	6.1	29.8

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY RACE BY SEX, AGES 16 PLUS

APRIL 1980

	TOTAL	WHITE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	BLACK	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NATIVE AMERICAN	PERCENT OF TOTAL	HISPANIC ORIGIN	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Male									
Civilian Labor Force	324,427	258,849	79.8%	4,624	1.4%	18,403	5.7%	111,384	34.3%
Employment	302,641	244,818	80.9%	3,998	1.3%	15,520	5.1%	101,184	33.4%
Unemployment	21,786	14,031	64.4%	626	2.9%	2,883	13.2%	10,200	46.8%
Unemployment Rate	6.7%	5.4%		13.5%		15.7%		9.2%	
Female									
Civilian Labor Force	222,647	176,809	79.4%	3,629	1.6%	14,358	6.4%	72,430	32.5%
Employment	205,597	164,956	80.2%	3,175	1.5%	12,444	6.1%	65,473	31.8%
Unemployment	17,050	11,853	69.5%	454	2.7%	1,914	11.2%	6,957	40.8%
Unemployment Rate	7.7%	6.7%		12.5%		13.3%		9.6%	
Total									
Civilian Labor Force	547,074	435,658	79.6%	8,253	1.5%	32,761	6.0%	183,814	33.6%
Employment	508,238	409,774	80.6%	7,173	1.4%	27,964	5.5%	166,657	32.8%
Unemployment	38,836	25,884	66.6%	1,080	2.8%	4,797	12.4%	17,157	44.2%
Unemployment Rate	7.1%	5.9%		13.1%		14.6%		9.3%	

Source: 1980 Census.

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE BY RACE BY SEX, AGES 16 PLUS

1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE

	TOTAL	WHITE	PERCENT OF TOTAL	BLACK	PERCENT OF TOTAL	HISPANIC ORIGIN 3/	PERCENT OF TOTAL
Male							
Civilian Labor Force	365,000	324,000	88.8%	2/	2/	116,000	31.8%
Employment	337,000	302,000	89.6%	2/	2/	104,000	30.9%
Unemployment	28,000	21,000	75.0%	2/	2/	12,000	42.9%
Unemployment Rate 1/	7.6%	6.6%		2/		10.5%	
Female							
Civilian Labor Force	264,000	229,000	86.7%	2/	2/	74,000	28.0%
Employment	245,000	213,000	86.9%	2/	2/	66,000	26.9%
Unemployment	19,000	16,000	84.2%	2/	2/	8,000	42.1%
Unemployment Rate 1/	7.2%	6.8%		2/		10.8%	
Total							
Civilian Labor Force	628,000	553,000	88.1%	2/	2/	190,000	30.3%
Employment	582,000	516,000	88.7%	2/	2/	170,000	29.2%
Unemployment	47,000	37,000	78.7%	2/	2/	20,000	42.6%
Unemployment Rate 1/	7.5%	6.7%		2/		10.7%	

1/ Unemployment rates are calculated from unrounded labor force and unemployment estimates.
2/ Data did not meet reliability criterion due to small sample size.
3/ Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race, however, the majority are in the White category.
Note: Detail may not add to toals or compute exactly due to rounding.
Note: Data for Native Americans and other groups is not avaliable at this time.

Source: Current Population Survey, 1984 Annual Averages.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS REGISTERED WITH
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT OFFICES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

	NEW MEXICO		BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	% OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF COUNTY TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF BALANCE OF STATE TOTAL
Total 1/	50,592	100.0%	19,597	100.0%	30,995	100.0%
Age						
15 And Under	51	0.1%	19	0.1%	32	0.1%
16 - 19 Years	2,646	5.2%	951	4.9%	1,695	5.5%
20 - 21 Years	3,632	7.2%	1,299	6.6%	2,333	7.5%
22 - 39 Years	31,830	62.9%	12,688	64.7%	19,142	61.8%
40 - 54 Years	9,371	18.5%	3,521	18.0%	5,850	18.9%
55+ Years	3,045	6.0%	1,111	5.7%	1,934	6.2%
Sex						
Male	30,119	59.5%	10,722	54.7%	19,397	62.6%
Female	20,434	40.4%	8,869	45.3%	11,565	37.3%
Highest School Grade Completed						
0 - 7	2,642	5.2%	580	3.0%	2,062	6.7%
8 - 11	11,357	22.4%	3,986	20.3%	7,371	23.8%
12	24,622	48.7%	9,487	48.4%	15,135	48.8%
Over 12	11,930	23.6%	5,532	28.2%	6,398	20.6%
Race/Ethnic						
White (Not Hispanic)	21,348	42.2%	8,922	45.5%	12,426	40.1%
Black (Not Hispanic)	1,780	3.5%	785	4.0%	995	3.2%
Hispanic	23,366	46.2%	8,809	45.0%	14,557	47.0%
Native American	3,632	7.2%	793	4.0%	2,839	9.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	355	0.7%	245	1.3%	110	0.4%
Veteran Status						
Total	10,902	21.5%	3,854	19.7%	7,048	22.7%
Recently Separated	1,205	2.4%	495	2.5%	710	2.3%
Disabled	556	1.1%	226	1.2%	330	1.1%
Special Disabled	125	0.2%	44	0.2%	81	0.3%
Vietnam Era	4,923	9.7%	1,850	9.4%	3,073	9.9%
Handicapped	1,976	3.9%	843	4.3%	1,133	3.7%
Welfare						
Total	5,589	11.0%	3,426	17.5%	2,163	7.0%
WIN	5,456	10.8%	3,414	17.4%	2,042	6.6%
Seasonal Farmworker	312	0.6%	15	0.1%	297	1.0%
Migrant Farmworker	55	0.1%	2	.0%	53	0.2%
Economically Disadvantaged	7,604	15.0%	2,957	15.1%	4,647	15.0%

1/ Group populations may not add to toal due to record error.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONS REGISTERED WITH
NEW MEXICO EMPLOYMENT SECURITY DEPARTMENT OFFICES
AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1984

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY		BALANCE OF STATE	
	NUMBER	NUMBER	% OF STATE TOTAL	NUMBER	% OF STATE TOTAL
Total 1/	50,592	19,597	38.7%	30,995	61.3%
Age					
15 And Under	51	19	37.3%	32	62.7%
16 - 19 Years	2,646	951	35.9%	1,695	64.1%
20 - 21 Years	3,632	1,299	35.8%	2,333	64.2%
22 - 39 Years	31,830	12,688	39.9%	19,142	60.1%
40 - 54 Years	9,371	3,521	37.6%	5,850	62.4%
55+ Years	3,045	1,111	36.5%	1,934	63.5%
Sex					
Male	30,119	10,722	35.6%	19,397	64.4%
Female	20,434	8,869	43.4%	11,565	56.6%
Highest School Grade Completed					
0 - 7	2,642	580	22.0%	2,062	78.0%
8 - 11	11,357	3,986	35.1%	7,371	64.9%
12	24,622	9,487	38.5%	15,135	61.5%
Over 12	11,930	5,532	46.4%	6,398	53.6%
Race/Ethnic					
White (Not Hispanic)	21,348	8,922	41.8%	12,426	58.2%
Black (Not Hispanic)	1,780	785	44.1%	995	55.9%
Hispanic	23,366	8,809	37.7%	14,557	62.3%
Native American	3,632	793	21.8%	2,839	78.2%
Asian/Pacific Islander	355	245	69.0%	110	31.0%
Veteran Status					
Total	10,902	3,854	35.4%	7,048	64.6%
Recently Separated	1,205	495	41.1%	710	58.9%
Disabled	556	226	40.6%	330	59.4%
Special Disabled	125	44	35.2%	81	64.8%
Vietnam Era	4,923	1,850	37.6%	3,073	62.4%
Handicapped	1,976	843	42.7%	1,133	57.3%
Welfare					
Total	5,589	3,426	61.3%	2,163	38.7%
WIN	5,456	3,414	62.6%	2,042	37.4%
Seasonal Farmworker	312	15	4.8%	297	95.2%
Migrant Farmworker	55	2	3.6%	53	96.4%
Economically Disadvantaged	7,604	2,957	38.9%	4,647	61.1%

1/ Group populations may not add to total due to record error.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENT AND OUTLOOK BY INDUSTRY

In 1984 total nonagricultural employment in New Mexico rose by 23,700 as the state's economy continued the recovery which it began in late 1983. This represents an increase of 4.9 percent as opposed to the sluggish 1983 growth rate of 1.2 percent. Total nonagricultural employment is expected to show the same strong growth pattern through 1985 with a slight slow-down expected in 1986. As was the case in 1983, not all geographical areas or industrial sectors will profit equally from this recovery.

MINING: Overall employment in the mining sector increased by 400 or 1.9 percent. This is far below the state's average growth rate of 4.9 percent and reflects the depressed condition of our state's mining industry. It does, however, present a sharp contrast with the 21 percent decline in employment experienced in 1983 and is the first increase since 1981. This growth, however, may be more representative of the fact that mining employment has dropped as far as it can, instead of signalling better times ahead. Oil and gas excavation increased employment by 300 or 2.3 percent in 1984 due to an unanticipated strong fourth quarter. Growth is expected to continue through the first half of 1985 until the low prices predicted for petroleum products causes a reduction in activity. This should occur in the second half of 1985 and continue through 1986. Once again, this growth does not necessarily signal a strong industrial sector. A good indication of this is the fact that 520 gas wells were drilled in 1984 as compared to 1576 in 1981. Employment in the coal mining sub-sector increased by 200 or 5 percent in 1984 due primarily to the hiring at the York Canyon Mine near Raton and the Lee Ranch Coal Mine near Grants. The coal mining industry should continue it present performance in 1985 with anticipated new mine openings and increased demand by power producers. Due to foreign competition and the strong U.S. dollar, the outlook for the copper, potash and uranium sectors looks bleak, with uranium and potash being the hardest hit. Employment in the uranium industry has declined to the point of non-existence as New Mexico's last major operating uranium mine, Homestake, prepares to close down. On a brighter note, however, Chevron's Mount Taylor uranium mine recently began hiring for its new exploration project. Employment is expected to reach 80 in 1985 with future expansion possible. Potash is facing the same difficulties as the uranium industry, due to lower than anticipated demand, foreign competition and the string dollar. A good indicator is the possible loss of almost 160 jobs at the old Kerr-McGee potash mine between Carlsbad and Artesia. The mine was recently purchased by Vertac. Employment in the copper sub-sector is expected to remain at or near the current low levels for the immediate future, with an increase in smelting activity and, therefore, a small increase in employment, possible. Once again, foreign competition and the accompanying low prices are the primary causes behind the decline in the copper industry.

CONSTRUCTION: Construction employment in New Mexico increased by 7.7 percent in 1984, 2.8 percentage points greater than the state's average and 2.7 percentage points greater than the growth rate experienced in 1983. With national economists predicting that the interest rates will continue their gradual downward trend through 1985 (eventually reaching the 10.5 percent mark) the construction industry is expected to continue to grow at an above average pace through 1986. In 1984 the total of construction projects awarded was 1.8 billion dollars, down 10.1 percent from 1983. Building permits for single family housing were down 2 percent and commercial permits were up 6.2 percent in 1984. Multifamily housing permits, on the other hand,

showed a much larger increase, up 226.5 percent over last year. A large number of major construction projects are either in the planning stages or are in the process of being built. These include the following: Apartment Complexes: the Park Place Apartments and two unnamed projects planned for the west side of Albuquerque; the Shadowridge Apartments in Santa Fe; the Mountain Spirit Condominiums in Angel Fire; and two large condominium and apartment projects in Las Cruces. Office\Educational Buildings: in the Albuquerque area there are the Newport Business Center, the Park Square Office Complex, the Learning Technology Center, the Atrium Office Building, a new 7 story office building in the Uptown area, a new 16 story office in the downtown area, a new medical office building near the Pan American Freeway, the expansion of the Robert O. Anderson School of Business on the University of New Mexico campus and a new high school to be located at Richfield and Wyoming; an education complex to be built on the Navajo Reservation near Alamo; a University of New Mexico Gallup Branch expansion project; a new state government building in Hobbs; the Sierra High School and Mondel Plaza Office Building in Las Cruces, the Technology Training Center at the Luna TV-I, the renovation and expansion of the Sunwest Bank Building in Roswell;the construction of a new police administration building and the conversion of the Berardinelli Building to the main library in Santa Fe; and the new Shiprock High School and the expansion of San Juan College in San Juan county. Other types of construction are covered under their related industries elsewhere in this section.

MANUFACTURING: In 1984 employment growth in the manufacturing industry varied from sub-sector to sub-sector. On the whole, however, manufacturing showed surprising strength in 1984, increasing at 6.4 percent or 1.5 percent faster than the state's industry-wide average. The Albuquerque area, as usual, showed stronger growth in manufacturing than the state, increasing employment by 7.3 percent. The major factor in the growth of manufacturing in Albuquerque was the hiring by local electronics firms. Employment in the electronics sub-sector grew 28.6 percent statewide, with most of it concentrated in the Albuquerque area. Due to the recent slowdown in the computer-chip market employment growth is expected to remain static throughout the first half of 1985. Another major factor contributing to the Albuquerque economy was the opening of Bueno Foods new 50,000 square foot food processing and packaging plant. Also of major importance to the Albuquerque area, but on the negative side, was the closure of one of the local Levi Strauss plants due to a decline in the demand for its products. For this reason Albuquerque's growth in the non-durable goods sub-sector was only 3.7 percent as compared to the state's non-durable goods growth rate of 4.8 percent. A second major closure occurred in December 1984 when Le Bow, a local jewelry manufacturer went out of business and laid off approximately 90 people. Statewide, the situation was just as varied. Lumber and wood products exhibited an 8.7 percent increase in 1984 despite the closure of Amalia Lumber Company in the Taos area. Amalia was the largest single lumber producing mill in New Mexico. This loss was offset by the opening of Montana de Fibra's 280,000 square foot fiberboard plant in the Las Vegas area and by the opening of two plants that supply Montana de Fibra with raw materials. Construction recently began on a new sawmill to be built west of Mescalero and to be run by the Mescalero Apache Tribe. Last year was the second straight year that lumber and wood has exhibited strong growth. As construction continues to expand, lumber and wood should perform even more strongly. A new paper converting plant, Rose's Southwest Papers, broke ground in Albuquerque. Food and kindred products showed a 5 percent growth in employment in 1984 due to numerous expansion projects and new plant openings. Southwest Canners of Portales completed its expansion project

at its soft-drink canning operation. Their plant area is now 180,000 square feet. Three New Mexico wineries began production in 1984. Llano Estacado Lamb Pack opened a lamb slaughtering operation in Clovis. Transportation equipment manufacturing was also a very volatile industry in 1984, with employment declining by 400 or 10.3 percent. Much of this decline was the result of layoffs at Transportation Manufacturing Corporation in Roswell. The future of transportation manufacturing in the state looks much brighter, however. This is due to defense related contracts (ie. jet engines) and to Transportation Manufacturing Corporation being awarded a contract to build robotic trailers - a contract that could translate into as many as 500 jobs. In general, manufacturing in 1985 and 1986 is expected to continue a strong growth pattern with Albuquerque exhibiting stronger growth than the balance of the state.

TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES: Employment in transportation, communication and public utilities grew by 400 or 1.4 percent in 1984, compared to a decline of 1.3 percent in 1983. The two sub-sectors which experienced the greatest percentage change in employment were trucking/warehousing and communications. Trucking and warehousing grew by 500 jobs or a very strong 9.1 percent. This growth is the result of our state's increased economic activity and should remain strong through 1986. Communications, on the other hand, declined by 3.8 percent in 1984 due primarily to the divestiture of A T & T and the subsequent layoffs. A new development in the communications sector is the start of construction on the 340 mile, 14.3 million dollar fiber optics communication network which will carry information from Las Cruces to Los Alamos. There have been several major developments in the public utilities sub-sector, although their effects on employment have been very limited. The first was the purchase of the Gas Company of New Mexico (Southern Union) by the Public Service Company of New Mexico (PNM). The second is the expected start of on-line electrical production and transmission at the Palo Verde Nuclear Power Plant in Arizona. This is a cooperative effort by local public service companies in surrounding states. Another development, though not of the same magnitude, was the start of on-line production at the Plains Escalante Generating Station near Prewitt. Three air transportation companies in New Mexico have ceased flights in the state. These are PSA, which stopped flights into and out of Albuquerque International Airport due to the need to use the planes on the more congested routes, Sunwest, a small commuter airline which is currently undergoing reorganization and Air New Mexico, another small commuter airline which is currently undergoing a lengthy recertification process by the FAA and it is not known for certain whether or not they will resume flights.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE: In 1984 the trade industries experienced an employment increase of 7,100 or 6.4 percent, the same rate of growth as manufacturing. In terms of number of persons employed, trade had the second largest increase of any industry. The retail trade sub-sector showed an above-average increase of 7.1 percent (almost double the growth experienced in 1983) while wholesale trade increased by 3.7 percent, also a vast improvement over 1983's decline of 3.2 percent. The rapid growth experienced by the retail trade sub-sector is due, primarily, to the increased disposable income of consumers. This increase is largely the result of lower unemployment, changes in the tax laws and a stable, low rate of inflation. In 1984 food stores exhibited the highest percentage employment growth rate (9.4%) while eating and drinking places showed the largest numeric increase (2,600). Much of the increase in the eating and drinking employment is due to increased disposable income and to the general trend towards eating out more often.

General merchandise stores show a decline of 1 percent in employment in 1984. This was due to a change in the coding system and not an actual decline in employment. The employment increase in general merchandise stores now appears under the heading of other retail trade which increased employment in 1984 by 8.4% or 1,900. Retail trade is expected to continue its rapid expansion in 1985 and slow down slightly in 1986. Wholesale trade should continue to grow moderately along with the rapid retail expansion. Evidence of this retail expansion can be found throughout the state. Of special note are the large number of shopping malls and stores which are either being erected or have recently opened or are planning to open. These include the following: in the Albuquerque area there is the Mountain Run Shopping Center, the Sequoia Shopping Center, the Montano Plaza Shopping Center, Renaissance (a $400 million development project which is to include two large shopping centers, 1,000 luxury apartments, three hotels and several large office buildings), the Louisiana Plaza Shopping Center and the renovation and expansion projects at the Winrock and Montgomery Plaza Shopping Centers; a new J.C. Penney telephone sales center in Rio Rancho; the Alamo Home Center in Alamogordo; the Furrs Family Center in Artesia; the new Safeway Food Store in Aztec; the North Plains Mall in Clovis; a new 4.2 million dollar shopping center in Las Cruces; a new Furrs in Portales; The 300,000 square foot Roswell Mall in Roswell; the Villa Linda Mall and Plaza Del Sur in Santa Fe; and the Lakeway Shopping Center in Truth or Consequences. Also of import to the state as a whole is the announced takeover and possible expansion of the old Grand Central Stores by the Wal-Mart chain.

FINANCE, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE: Employment in finance, insurance and real estate increased by 1,300 or 5.6 percent in 1984. This is down slightly from 1983's growth of 5.9 percent. Most of the growth in 1984 occurred in the real estate sub-sector and can be attributed to the increased economic activity in the construction sector. With construction activity projected to continue to perform strongly, the outlook for real estate is very good and with general economic activity also improving, the industry as a whole can also look forward to continued growth for the next two years.

SERVICES: Employment in the services sector increased by 7,400 in 1984. As was the case in 1983, this represents the largest numeric increase of any major industry. Business services showed the largest increase of any sub-sector with employment up 2,100 or 9.5 percent. As economic activity increased in 1983 and 1984 the employment in business services naturally increased. This sub-sector should continue to show strong growth through 1985. Health services experienced a smaller than expected increase in 1984 of 3.6 percent. This slow growth was due to layoffs at numerous hospitals. This offset the growth provided by new nursing homes, retirement homes and smaller health care centers. The employment outlook is good for health services, however, with several major hospitals and nursing homes either opened in late 1984 or are under construction in 1985. These include the following: in the Albuquerque area there is the expansion of the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, the new Lovelace Medical Center, the St. Joseph's West Mesa Professional Center, the Lovelace Family Medical Care/Urgent Care Center, the West Mesa Health Care Center, the Northside Presbyterian Hospital and the Living Care Retirement Community; the Hobbs Health Care Center in Hobbs; the Retirement Ranch of Roswell in Roswell; The Las Cruces Health Center in Las Cruces; a new 120-bed nursing home in Espanola; the expansion of the Gerald Champion Memorial Hospital in Alamogordo; and the renovation of the former Carrie Tingley Hospital in Truth or Consequences into the state's first Veteran's Service Center. Employment in hotels and other lodging places should also exhibit stronger growth in 1985. This is due

to the fact that over 18 major lodging establishments either recently opened or are under construction. These include the following: in the Albuquerque area there is the Continental Inn, Holiday Inn and convention center at a complex to be known as the Journal Center, La Quinta Inn, Ramada Inn and the Texas Inn in Albuquerque; the Hilton Hotel, Quality Inn and Hampton Inn in Las Cruces; the Hotel Eldorado and the Budget Inn in Santa Fe; and the Discovery Inn in Tucumcari; and a hotel/convention center named the Plaza to be located in Angel Fire. The recreation sub-sector will also contribute to the growth in 1985, with the opening of San Juan and Albuquerque Downs, the opening of Ocean Park in Albuquerque, the opening of the $800,000 Cinemas 3 in Hobbs and the planned development of the amusement park in Ruidoso. Pending the resolution of legal issues, the Santa Ana Pueblo plans to build a $10 million dollar race track for greyhounds. A point also worth noticing is the 22.2 percent increase in membership organization employment. This was due, primarily, to temporary hiring by the Navajo Nation and does not represent any real sustained growth. In general, the outlook for services in 1985 is very good with the expectation that it will once again out-perform every other industry.

GOVERNMENT: Government employment rose slightly in 1984, increasing by 1.9 percent or 2,400. Most of the growth was in the state and local sectors, with federal government employment rising by only 1.4 percent. The outlook is much the same for 1985 and 1986. Due to the federal governments austerity program employment in this sector should not increase and, in fact, may even decline. Due to falling revenues from the oil and gas industries, it is likely that the state will see only slight employment gains in the near future. Local government employment may rise more moderately as more services are needed for an increasing population. Federal government expenditures for construction in New Mexico will total well above the $200 million mark in fiscal year 1985. This includes $60 million for the Waste Isolation Pilot Project (WIPP) and $45 million for the Brantley Dam project, both in the Carlsbad area. In fiscal year 1984 the military accounted for 1.3 billion in expenditures. This included approximately $750 million in payroll and $550 million in contracts.

AGRICULTURE 1/

The 1984 crop season in New Mexico was characterized by greater acreage planted and higher yields for most crops. The prices received for crops grown in New Mexico decreased for most crops, with hay, potatoes, pecans and onions being the exceptions. Total value of production in 1984 was $368.6 million, up 11 percent from 1983.

The area of alfalfa harvested in 1984 was 260,000 acres, up from 250,000 in 1983. The area of other types of hay harvested was 162 acres, up 36 acres from last year. This represents a 4 percent increase in total acreage harvested. Production also increased from 1,401 tons in 1983 to 1,488 tons in 1984, a 6.2 percent increase, setting a new state record. Value of hay production in 1984 was $148,800,000 making hay the state's number one cash crop.

Grain corn production increased 16.4 percent in 1984 to stand at 8,850,000 bushels. Yield also increased to 150 bushels per acre, up 10 bushels per acre from the 1983 yield. Area harvested in 1984 was 59,000 acres, an increase of 9,000 over the previous year. Total value of the crop in 1984 was $75,665,000.

Grain sorghum acreage harvested in 1984 totalled 280,000 acres, up 130,000 acres or 86.7 percent from 1983. Yield was also up, averaging 55 bushels per acre. Total production in 1984 stood at 15,400 bushels, over 144 percent better than the year before. Value for the crop was $41,426,000.

A total of 460,000 acres of wheat were harvested in 1984, down 10,000 acres from 1983. Yield also dropped from 29 to 26 bushels per acre. Production fell from last year's record of 13,630,000 bushels to 11,960,000. Value of the crop in 1984 was $40,066,000.

Production of upland cotton in 1984 stood at 98,000 bales, a 4 percent increase over last years production of 70,000 bales. Acreage harvested increased by 25,000 acres in 1984 to stand at 72,000 acres. Yield, on the other hand, fell from 715 pounds per acre in 1983 to 653 pounds per acre in 1984. Total value of the crop was $29,071,000.

Potato acreage harvested in 1984 stood at 9,100 acres, up 3,400 acres over the 1983 mark of 5,700. This established a new record for the state. Average yield and production records were also set, with production increasing by 1,014,000 cwt on 1984 to stand at 2,639,000 cwt and yield rising to 290 cwt per acre. Value of the crop in 1984 was $17,945,000.

The onion crop in New Mexico also experienced a good year in 1984 with production increasing by 117,000 cwt for a total production of 1,365,000 cwt. Yield rose from 320 cwt per acre in 1983 to 350 cwt per acre in 1984. Acreage harvested remained constant at 3,900 acres. Value of the onion crop in 1984 was $16,107,000.

The estimated number of cattle and calves in New Mexico as of January 1, 1985 stood at 1.41 million head. This represents a one percent increase over 1983's estimate of 1.39 million (the lowest inventory since 1966).

The table provided on page 35 gives agricultural employment by county for 1977 and 1982.

Note: The measure "cwt." used in the agricultural section stands for hundred weight.

1/ Source: New Mexico Crop and Livestock Reporting Service.

NEW MEXICO AGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT BY COUNTY

	1977	Percent Of State Total	1982	Percent Of State Total	Percent Change 1977 - 1982
New Mexico	19,839	100.0%	21,855	100.0%	10.2%
Bernalillo	575	2.9%	602	2.8%	4.7%
Catron	290	1.5%	306	1.4%	5.5%
Chaves	1,779	9.0%	1,856	8.5%	4.3%
Cibola	1/	N/A	262	1.2%	N/A
Colfax	495	2.5%	521	2.4%	5.3%
Curry	1,148	5.8%	1,208	5.5%	5.2%
De Baca	280	1.4%	293	1.3%	4.6%
Dona Ana	2,644	13.3%	2,754	12.6%	4.2%
Eddy	912	4.6%	958	4.4%	5.0%
Grant	322	1.6%	341	1.6%	5.9%
Guadalupe	360	1.8%	381	1.7%	5.8%
Harding	308	1.6%	325	1.5%	5.5%
Hidalgo	355	1.8%	372	1.7%	4.8%
Lea	988	5.0%	1,037	4.7%	5.0%
Lincoln	449	2.3%	472	2.2%	5.1%
Los Alamos	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Luna	539	2.7%	567	2.6%	5.2%
McKinley	219	1.1%	230	1.1%	5.0%
Mora	372	1.9%	393	1.8%	5.6%
Otero	455	2.3%	480	2.2%	5.5%
Quay	898	4.5%	947	4.3%	5.5%
Rio Arriba	745	3.8%	791	3.6%	6.2%
Roosevelt	1,441	7.3%	1,520	7.0%	5.5%
Sandoval	299	1.5%	318	1.5%	6.4%
San Juan	579	2.9%	612	2.8%	5.7%
San Miguel	661	3.3%	701	3.2%	6.1%
Santa Fe	345	1.7%	363	1.7%	5.2%
Sierra	378	1.9%	397	1.8%	5.0%
Socorro	498	2.5%	526	2.4%	5.6%
Taos	318	1.6%	339	1.6%	6.6%
Torrance	516	2.6%	547	2.5%	6.0%
Union	671	3.4%	706	3.2%	5.2%
Valencia	1/	N/A	730	3.3%	N/A

1/ The old Valencia County was not devided to form the new Cibola and Valencia counties until 1981.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, ALBUQUERQUE MSA AND LAS CRUCES MSA, 1984

	UNITED STATES 1/		NEW MEXICO		ALBUQ. MSA		LAS CRUC. MSA	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	113,544,000	100.0%	629,000	100.0%	235,144	100.0%	42,804	100.0%
Employment	105,005,000	92.5%	582,000	92.5%	220,687	93.9%	39,577	92.5%
Unemployment	8,539,000	7.5%	47,000	7.5%	14,457	6.1%	3,227	7.5%
Unemployment Rate	7.5%		7.5%		6.1%		7.5%	
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	94,157,300	100.0%	503,200	100.0%	208,200	100.0%	35,400	100.0%
MINING	998,300	1.1%	21,400	4.3%	300	0.1%	*	N/A
Metal Mining	56,900	0.1%	3,900	0.8%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	314,700	0.3%	4,200	0.8%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Oil & Gas Extraction	626,700	0.7%	13,300	2.6%	*	N/A	*	N/A
CONSTRUCTION	4,316,000	4.6%	36,300	7.2%	15,300	7.3%	2,600	7.3%
MANUFACTURING	19,590,000	20.8%	36,600	7.3%	19,100	9.2%	3,500	9.9%
Durable Goods	11,635,000	12.4%	23,400	4.7%	13,500	6.5%	1,400	4.0%
Lumber & Wood Products	709,500	0.8%	2,500	0.5%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	2,234,300	2.4%	6,300	1.3%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Transportation Equipment	1,927,600	1.3%	3,500	0.7%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Other Durable Goods	6,763,600	7.2%	11,200	2.2%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Nondurable Goods	7,954,000	8.4%	13,200	2.6%	5,600	2.7%	2,100	5.9%
Food & Kindred Products	1,643,100	1.7%	4,200	0.8%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Textiles & Apparel	1,954,300	2.1%	2,600	0.5%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Other Nondurable Goods	4,356,600	4.6%	6,400	1.3%	*	N/A	*	N/A
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	5,170,000	5.5%	29,900	5.9%	12,200	5.9%	1,400	4.0%
Railroad Transportation	370,600	0.4%	2,300	0.5%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Trucking & Warehousing	1,300,500	1.4%	6,000	1.2%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Other Transportation	1,223,600	1.3%	4,100	0.8%	*	0.0%	*	N/A
Communication	1,386,800	1.5%	7,700	1.5%	4,200	2.0%	*	N/A
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Service	888,700	0.9%	9,700	1.9%	2,500	1.2%	*	N/A
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	21,787,000	23.1%	117,800	23.4%	52,900	25.4%	7,200	20.3%
Wholesale Trade	5,526,000	5.9%	22,300	4.4%	13,600	6.5%	900	2.5%
Durable Goods	3,254,000	3.5%	13,100	2.6%	8,800	4.2%	*	N/A
Nondurable Goods	2,271,000	2.4%	9,200	1.8%	4,800	2.3%	*	N/A
Retail Trade	16,261,000	17.3%	95,500	19.0%	39,200	18.8%	6,300	17.8%
General Merchandise Stores	2,288,600	2.4%	10,200	2.0%	4,100	2.0%	700	2.0%
Food Stores	2,649,300	2.8%	14,000	2.8%	4,300	2.1%	1,000	2.8%
Auto Dlrs & Service Stations	1,753,700	1.9%	12,600	2.5%	4,600	2.2%	800	2.3%
Eating & Drinking Places	5,211,700	5.5%	34,100	6.8%	14,800	7.1%	2,400	6.8%
Other Retail Trade	4,357,700	4.6%	24,500	4.9%	11,500	5.5%	1,400	4.0%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	5,665,000	6.0%	24,500	4.9%	12,500	6.0%	1,400	4.0%
Banking	1,684,200	1.8%	8,300	1.6%	3,100	1.5%	*	N/A
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	1,756,800	1.9%	5,700	1.1%	3,500	1.7%	*	N/A
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,224,000	2.4%	10,500	2.1%	5,900	2.8%	*	N/A
SERVICES	20,662,000	21.9%	107,100	21.3%	53,000	25.5%	4,700	13.3%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	1,254,200	1.3%	10,700	2.1%	3,000	1.4%	600	1.7%
Personal Services	995,900	1.1%	5,600	1.1%	*	N/A	*	N/A
Business Services	4,002,500	4.3%	24,100	4.8%	*	N/A	800	2.3%
Health Services	6,068,200	6.4%	26,000	5.2%	12,400	6.0%	1,000	2.8%
Social Services	1,307,000	1.4%	7,000	1.4%	2,600	1.2%	300	0.8%
Membership Organizations	1,503,600	1.6%	6,600	1.3%	1,700	0.8%	*	N/A
Other Services	5,530,600	5.9%	27,100	5.4%	33,300	16.0%	2,000	5.6%
GOVERNMENT	15,969,000	17.0%	129,600	25.8%	43,000	20.7%	14,600	41.2%
Federal Government	2,783,000	3.0%	29,500	5.9%	12,300	5.9%	4,500	12.7%
State Government	3,702,000	3.9%	44,600	8.9%	12,000	5.8%	5,500	15.5%
Local Government	9,483,000	10.1%	55,400	11.0%	18,700	9.0%	4,500	12.7%

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.
* Data not available.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO, 1982 THROUGH 1984

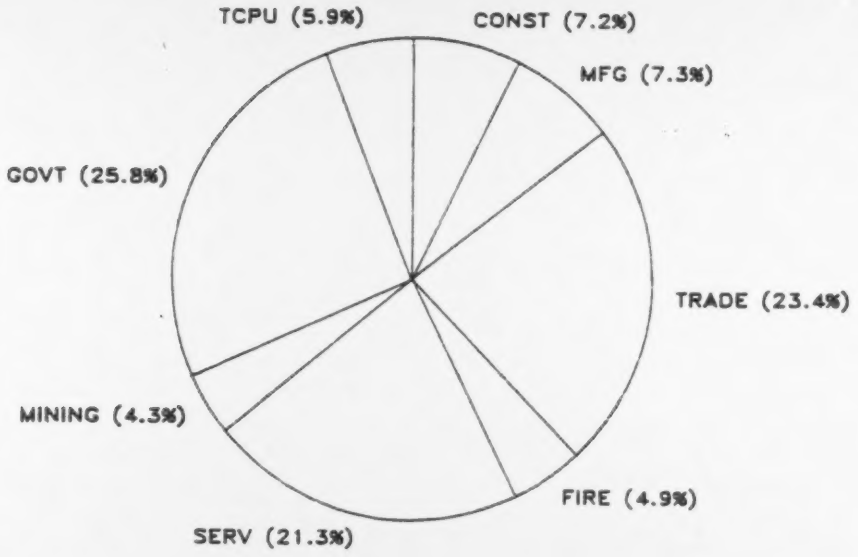
	1982		1983		% CHANGE	1984		% CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	1982-83	NUMBER	%	1983-84
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	473,600	100.0%	479,500	100.0%	1.2%	503,200	100.0%	4.9%
MINING	26,300	5.6%	21,000	4.4%	-20.2%	21,400	4.3%	1.9%
Metal Mining	5,800	1.2%	4,000	0.8%	-31.0%	3,900	0.8%	-2.5%
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	5,100	1.1%	4,000	0.8%	-21.6%	4,200	0.8%	5.0%
Oil & Gas Extraction	15,400	3.3%	13,000	2.7%	-15.6%	13,300	2.6%	2.3%
CONSTRUCTION	32,100	6.8%	33,700	7.0%	5.0%	36,300	7.2%	7.7%
MANUFACTURING	34,100	7.2%	34,400	7.2%	0.9%	36,600	7.3%	6.4%
Durable Goods	21,400	4.5%	21,900	4.6%	2.3%	23,400	4.7%	6.8%
Lumber & Wood Products	2,100	0.4%	2,300	0.5%	9.5%	2,500	0.5%	8.7%
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	4,400	0.9%	4,900	1.0%	11.4%	6,300	1.3%	28.6%
Transportation Equipment	4,100	0.9%	3,900	0.8%	-4.9%	3,500	0.7%	-10.3%
Other Durable Goods	10,900	2.3%	10,700	2.2%	-1.8%	11,200	2.2%	4.7%
Nondurable Goods	12,800	2.7%	12,600	2.6%	-1.6%	13,200	2.6%	4.8%
Food & Kindred Products	3,900	0.8%	4,000	0.8%	2.6%	4,200	0.8%	5.0%
Textiles & Apparel	3,000	0.6%	2,600	0.5%	-13.3%	2,600	0.5%	0.0%
Other Nondurable Goods	5,900	1.2%	6,000	1.3%	1.7%	6,400	1.3%	6.7%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,900	6.3%	29,500	6.2%	-1.3%	29,900	5.9%	1.4%
Railroad Transportation	2,500	0.5%	2,300	0.5%	-8.0%	2,300	0.5%	0.0%
Trucking & Warehousing	5,700	1.2%	5,500	1.1%	-3.5%	6,000	1.2%	9.1%
Other Transportation	3,800	0.8%	3,900	0.8%	2.6%	4,100	0.8%	5.1%
Communication	8,000	1.7%	8,000	1.7%	0.0%	7,700	1.5%	-3.8%
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	9,800	2.1%	9,700	2.0%	-1.0%	9,700	1.9%	0.0%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	108,300	22.9%	110,700	23.1%	2.2%	117,800	23.4%	6.4%
Wholesale Trade	22,200	4.7%	21,500	4.5%	-3.2%	22,300	4.4%	3.7%
Durable Goods	13,300	2.8%	12,600	2.6%	-5.3%	13,100	2.6%	4.0%
Nondurable Goods	8,900	1.9%	9,000	1.9%	1.1%	9,200	1.8%	2.2%
Retail Trade	86,100	18.2%	89,200	18.6%	3.6%	95,500	19.0%	7.1%
General Merchandise Stores	10,800	2.3%	10,300	2.1%	-4.6%	10,200	2.0%	-1.0%
Food Stores	12,400	2.6%	12,800	2.7%	3.2%	14,000	2.8%	9.4%
Auto. Dlr. & Service Stations	11,800	2.5%	12,100	2.5%	2.5%	12,600	2.5%	4.1%
Eating & Drinking Places	29,500	6.2%	31,500	6.6%	6.8%	34,100	6.8%	8.3%
Other Retail Trade	21,400	4.5%	22,600	4.7%	5.6%	24,500	4.9%	8.4%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	21,900	4.6%	23,200	4.8%	5.9%	24,500	4.9%	5.6%
Banking	7,700	1.6%	8,100	1.7%	5.2%	8,300	1.6%	2.5%
Insur. Car., Agents & Brokers	5,400	1.1%	5,500	1.1%	1.9%	5,700	1.1%	3.6%
Other Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	8,800	1.9%	9,600	2.0%	9.1%	10,500	2.1%	9.4%
SERVICES	95,500	20.2%	99,700	20.8%	4.4%	107,100	21.3%	7.4%
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	10,200	2.2%	10,300	2.1%	1.0%	10,700	2.1%	3.9%
Personal Services	4,800	1.0%	5,100	1.1%	6.3%	5,600	1.1%	9.8%
Business Services	21,000	4.4%	22,000	4.6%	4.8%	24,100	4.8%	9.5%
Health Services	23,800	5.0%	25,100	5.2%	5.5%	26,000	5.2%	3.6%
Social Services	6,600	1.4%	6,600	1.4%	0.0%	7,000	1.4%	6.1%
Membership Organizations	4,800	1.0%	5,400	1.1%	12.5%	6,600	1.3%	22.2%
Other Services	24,200	5.1%	25,200	5.3%	4.1%	27,100	5.4%	7.5%
GOVERNMENT	125,600	26.5%	127,200	26.5%	1.3%	129,600	25.8%	1.9%
Federal Government	29,200	6.2%	29,100	6.1%	-0.3%	29,500	5.9%	1.4%
State Government	43,100	9.1%	43,600	9.1%	1.2%	44,600	8.9%	2.3%
Local Government	53,200	11.2%	54,500	11.4%	2.4%	55,400	11.0%	1.7%

Sum may not add to total due to rounding

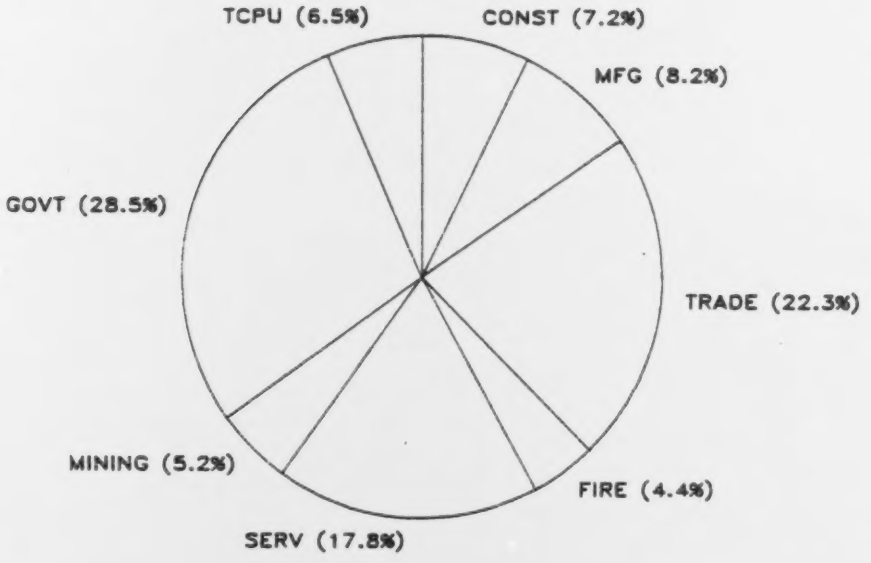
NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW MEXICO, 1974 THROUGH 1984

	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	360,200	370,200	390,000	415,400	444,300	461,000	465,400	475,500	473,600	479,500	503,200
MINING	18,700	20,300	21,500	23,400	24,400	27,100	29,400	31,200	26,300	21,000	21,400
Metal Mining	6,700	7,300	9,000	9,800	10,000	11,200	10,700	9,400	5,800	4,000	3,900
Coal & Nonmetallic Mining	3,700	4,100	4,300	4,500	4,600	5,000	5,300	5,500	5,100	4,000	4,200
Oil & Gas Extraction	8,300	8,900	8,300	9,200	9,900	11,000	13,400	16,300	15,400	13,000	13,300
CONSTRUCTION	25,900	25,200	26,100	30,700	35,000	35,600	32,100	33,300	32,100	33,700	36,300
MANUFACTURING	29,600	28,600	30,300	32,200	33,400	34,800	34,400	34,300	34,100	34,400	36,600
Durable Goods	17,500	16,900	17,800	18,700	19,400	20,600	20,500	21,000	21,400	21,900	23,400
Lumber & Wood Products	2,700	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,200	3,200	2,600	2,600	2,100	2,300	2,500
Electronic & Electrical Equip.	3,700	2,700	3,100	3,300	3,700	3,600	3,500	3,500	4,400	4,900	6,300
Transportation Equipment	1,900	1,900	2,100	2,200	2,700	3,500	3,900	3,800	4,100	3,900	3,500
Other Durable Goods	9,300	9,600	9,800	10,000	9,800	10,300	10,400	11,200	10,900	10,700	11,200
Nondurable Goods	12,100	11,600	12,500	13,500	14,000	14,200	13,800	13,300	12,800	12,600	13,200
Food & Kindred Products	4,300	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,600	4,700	4,600	4,100	3,900	4,000	4,200
Textiles & Apparel	3,800	3,000	3,300	3,600	3,800	3,900	3,800	3,600	3,000	2,600	2,600
Other Nondurable Goods	4,100	4,200	4,600	5,300	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,600	5,900	6,000	6,400
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	23,300	23,000	23,400	24,600	26,600	28,100	28,300	29,200	29,900	29,500	29,900
Railroad Transportation	3,200	2,700	2,600	2,800	3,000	3,000	3,100	3,100	2,500	2,300	2,300
Trucking & Warehousing	4,300	4,400	4,600	5,100	5,700	5,800	5,400	5,700	5,700	5,500	6,000
Other Transportation	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,200	3,400	3,500	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,100
Communication	6,400	6,100	6,100	6,100	6,500	7,200	7,500	7,500	8,000	8,000	7,700
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	6,600	6,800	7,000	7,300	8,000	8,500	8,800	9,300	9,800	9,700	9,700
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	80,200	83,600	90,400	95,500	101,200	104,100	103,400	106,000	108,300	110,700	117,800
Wholesale Trade	16,000	16,800	17,600	18,800	20,100	21,200	21,400	22,500	22,200	21,500	22,300
Durable Goods	9,000	9,700	10,200	11,100	12,200	13,000	12,900	13,600	13,300	12,600	13,100
Nondurable Goods	7,100	7,200	7,400	7,700	7,900	8,200	8,500	8,900	8,900	9,000	9,200
Retail Trade	64,200	66,800	72,700	76,700	81,100	82,900	82,000	83,500	86,100	89,200	95,500
General Merchandise Stores	9,600	9,300	10,100	10,100	10,800	10,900	10,700	10,700	10,800	10,300	10,200
Food Stores	9,000	9,500	10,000	10,600	10,800	11,200	11,600	12,200	12,400	12,800	14,000
Auto. Dlr. & Ser. Stat.	11,300	11,900	12,600	12,800	13,000	13,200	12,600	11,900	11,800	12,100	12,600
Eating & Drinking Places	16,900	18,500	21,000	23,300	25,500	26,200	26,500	27,800	29,500	31,500	34,100
Other Retail Trade	17,300	17,700	19,100	19,900	21,000	21,400	20,700	20,900	21,400	22,600	24,500
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	15,900	16,300	17,000	18,300	19,800	21,200	21,100	21,500	21,900	23,200	24,500
Banking	5,200	5,400	5,700	6,000	6,400	6,900	7,000	7,400	7,700	8,100	8,300
Insur. Car., Agents & Brokers	3,800	4,000	4,300	4,700	5,100	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,400	5,500	5,700
Other Fin., Insur. & Real Estate	6,900	7,000	7,000	7,600	8,300	8,900	8,600	8,700	8,800	9,600	10,500
SERVICES	64,000	68,300	73,300	79,700	87,300	89,600	91,800	94,100	95,500	99,700	107,100
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	7,700	8,300	8,900	9,000	9,200	9,600	9,700	9,900	10,200	10,300	10,700
Personal Services	4,400	4,300	4,300	4,300	4,500	4,500	4,600	4,600	4,800	5,100	5,600
Business Services	13,300	13,400	14,300	15,400	16,500	18,300	18,900	20,400	21,000	22,000	24,100
Health Services	13,800	15,100	16,500	17,000	18,200	19,200	20,800	22,300	23,800	25,100	26,000
Social Services	6,100	7,100	7,900	10,100	12,800	10,400	10,300	8,900	6,600	6,600	7,000
Membership Organizations	3,000	3,900	4,100	4,800	5,800	6,100	5,300	4,900	4,800	5,400	6,600
Other Services	15,800	16,300	17,400	19,000	20,300	21,500	22,200	23,100	24,200	25,200	27,100
GOVERNMENT	102,500	104,800	108,000	111,000	116,600	120,500	125,000	125,800	125,600	127,200	129,600
Federal Government	28,700	28,600	28,400	28,300	29,000	29,400	30,200	29,900	29,200	29,100	29,500
State Government	31,900	32,100	34,200	35,500	38,100	40,600	42,700	44,100	43,100	43,600	44,600
Local Goverment	41,800	44,100	45,400	47,200	49,600	50,600	52,000	51,900	53,200	54,500	55,400

N.M. NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1984,
BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

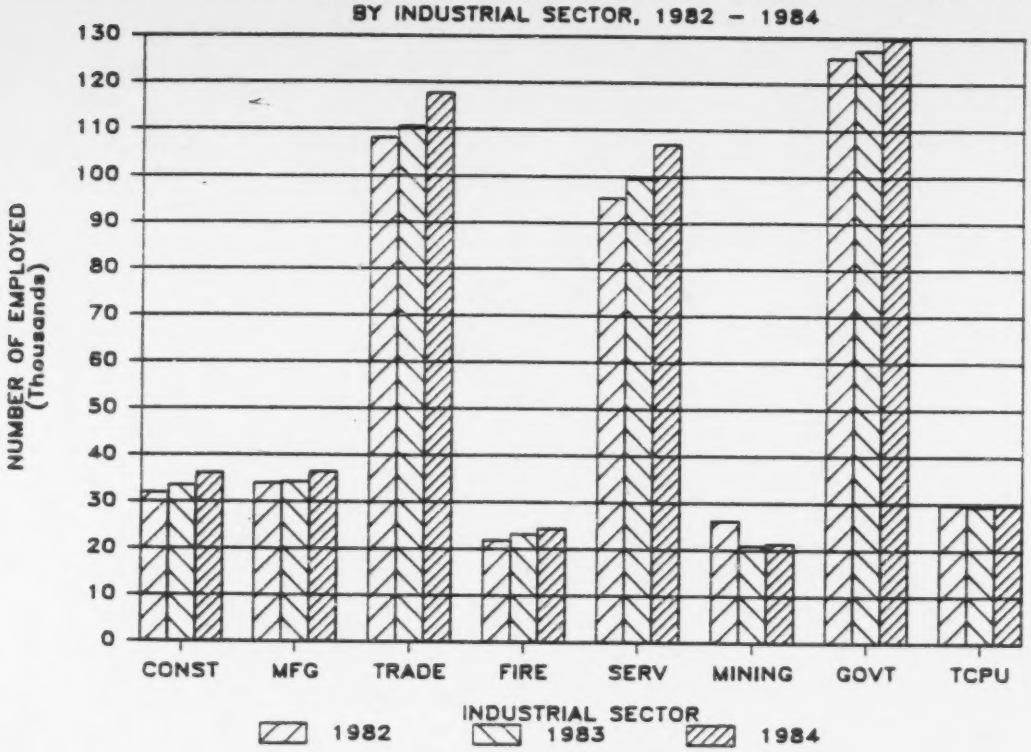


N.M. NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT, 1974,
BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR



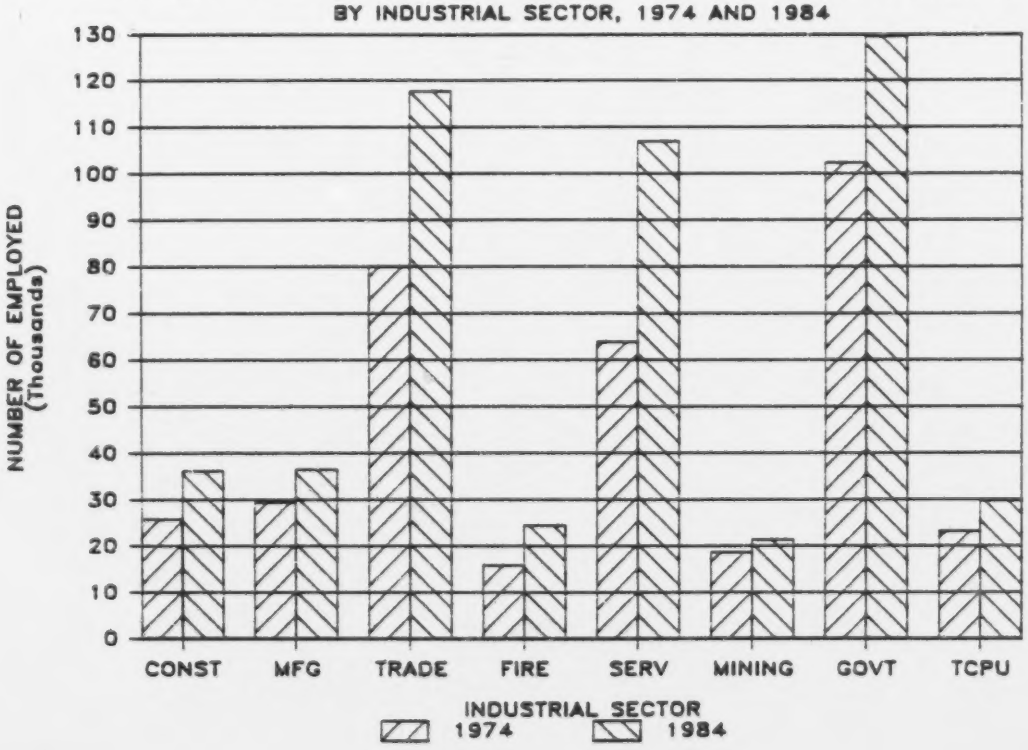
N.M. NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT,

BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1982 – 1984



N.M. NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT,

BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1974 AND 1984



NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA, 1982 THROUGH 1984

	1982		1983		PERCENT CHANGE	1984		PERCENT CHANGE
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	1982-83	NUMBER	%	1983-84
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	186,200	100.0%	195,000	100.0%	4.7%	208,200	100.0%	6.8%
MINING 1/	200	0.1%	200	0.1%	0.0%	300	0.1%	50.0%
CONSTRUCTION	11,400	6.1%	13,100	6.7%	14.9%	15,300	7.3%	16.8%
MANUFACTURING	17,400	9.3%	17,800	9.1%	2.3%	19,100	9.2%	7.3%
Durable Goods	12,100	6.5%	12,400	6.4%	2.5%	13,500	6.5%	8.9%
Nondurable Goods	5,200	2.8%	5,400	2.8%	3.8%	5,600	2.7%	3.7%
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	11,900	6.4%	11,900	6.1%	0.0%	12,200	5.9%	2.5%
Transportation	5,200	2.8%	5,200	2.7%	0.0%	5,600	2.7%	7.7%
Communication	4,400	2.4%	4,400	2.3%	0.0%	4,200	2.0%	-4.5%
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	2,400	1.3%	2,400	1.2%	0.0%	2,500	1.2%	4.2%
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	47,200	25.3%	49,300	25.3%	4.4%	52,900	25.4%	7.3%
Wholesale Trade	13,000	7.0%	13,000	6.7%	0.0%	13,600	6.5%	4.6%
Durable Goods	8,600	4.6%	8,400	4.3%	-2.3%	8,800	4.2%	4.8%
Nondurable Goods	4,400	2.4%	4,700	2.4%	6.8%	4,800	2.3%	2.1%
Retail Trade	34,200	18.4%	36,300	18.6%	6.1%	39,200	18.8%	8.0%
General Merchandise Stores	4,100	2.2%	3,900	2.0%	-4.9%	4,100	2.0%	5.1%
Food Stores	3,700	2.0%	3,800	1.9%	2.7%	4,300	2.1%	13.2%
Automotive Dealers & Service Stations	4,200	2.3%	4,300	2.2%	2.4%	4,600	2.2%	7.0%
Eating & Drinking Places	12,400	6.7%	13,700	7.0%	10.5%	14,800	7.1%	8.0%
Other Retail Trade	9,900	5.3%	10,500	5.4%	6.1%	11,500	5.5%	9.5%
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	10,700	5.7%	11,500	5.9%	7.5%	12,500	6.0%	8.7%
Banking	2,900	1.6%	3,000	1.5%	3.4%	3,100	1.5%	3.3%
Insurance Carriers, Agents & Brokers	3,300	1.8%	3,300	1.7%	0.0%	3,500	1.7%	6.1%
Other Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	4,600	2.5%	5,200	2.7%	13.0%	5,900	2.8%	13.5%
SERVICES	46,500	25.0%	49,200	25.2%	5.8%	53,000	25.5%	7.7%
Hotels & Other Lodging Pl.	2,700	1.5%	2,900	1.5%	7.4%	3,000	1.4%	3.4%
Health Services	11,200	6.0%	11,700	6.0%	4.5%	12,400	6.0%	6.0%
Social Services	2,300	1.2%	2,500	1.3%	8.7%	2,600	1.2%	4.0%
Membership Organizations	1,600	0.9%	1,700	0.9%	6.3%	1,700	0.8%	0.0%
Other Services	28,600	15.4%	30,400	15.6%	6.3%	33,300	16.0%	9.5%
GOVERNMENT	41,000	22.0%	41,900	21.5%	2.2%	43,000	20.7%	2.6%
Federal Government	12,200	6.6%	12,300	6.3%	0.8%	12,300	5.9%	0.0%
State Government	11,400	6.1%	11,500	5.9%	0.9%	12,000	5.8%	4.3%
Local Government	17,400	9.3%	18,100	9.3%	4.0%	18,700	9.0%	3.3%

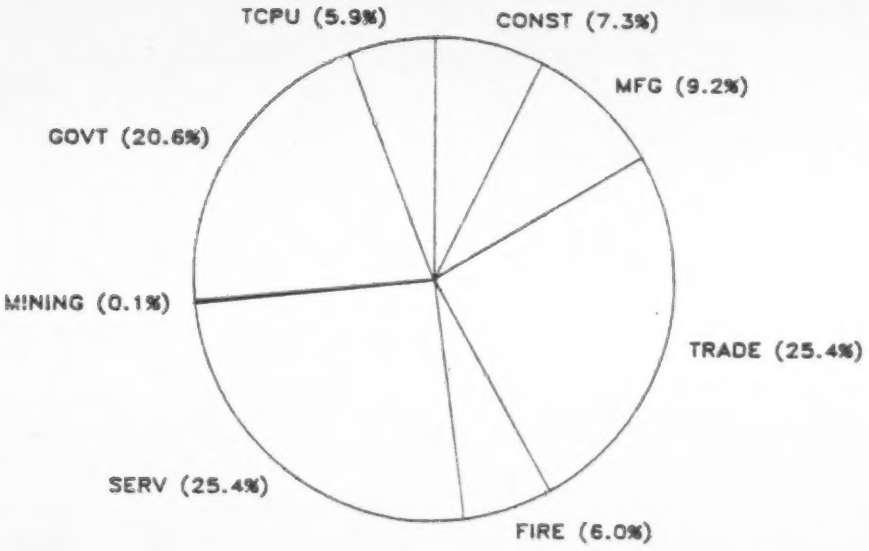
1/ The mining sector appears to be larger and faster growing than it actually is due to rounding.
Note: Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT IN THE ALBUQUERQUE MSA, 1975 THROUGH 1984

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	143,200	151,700	160,800	173,800	182,500	183,000	184,600	186,200	195,000	208,200
MINING	200	200	200	200	300	300	300	200	200	300
CONSTRUCTION	9,800	10,000	12,000	14,500	15,000	12,600	11,500	11,400	13,100	15,300
MANUFACTURING	14,800	15,400	15,500	16,400	17,100	17,200	17,400	17,400	17,800	19,100
Durable Goods	10,400	10,600	10,400	10,900	11,500	11,700	11,900	12,100	12,400	13,500
Nondurable Goods	4,400	4,800	5,100	5,400	5,500	5,600	5,500	5,200	5,400	5,600
TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES	8,100	8,400	9,000	10,000	11,200	11,500	11,700	11,900	11,900	12,200
Transportation	3,800	4,100	4,600	5,100	5,500	5,300	5,400	5,200	5,200	5,600
Communication	2,900	2,900	3,000	3,300	3,900	4,100	4,100	4,400	4,400	4,200
Electric, Gas & San. Serv.	1,400	1,400	1,400	1,500	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,400	2,400	2,500
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	36,000	39,900	42,200	44,800	46,700	46,300	47,000	47,200	49,300	52,900
Wholesale Trade	9,400	10,000	10,900	11,800	12,800	12,700	13,200	13,000	13,000	13,600
Durable Goods	5,900	6,400	7,100	8,000	8,700	8,500	8,800	8,600	8,400	8,800
Nondurable Goods	3,500	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,100	4,200	4,400	4,400	4,700	4,800
Retail Trade	26,500	29,900	31,300	33,000	33,900	33,600	33,800	34,200	36,300	39,200
General Merchandise Stores	4,000	4,600	4,500	4,700	4,700	4,300	4,200	4,100	3,900	4,100
Food Stores	3,400	3,600	3,600	3,600	3,800	3,900	4,000	3,700	3,800	4,300
Auto dlrs & Serv Stations	4,000	4,200	4,300	4,400	4,500	4,400	4,200	4,200	4,300	4,600
Eating & Drinking Places	7,100	8,600	9,700	10,600	11,100	11,400	11,900	12,400	13,700	14,800
Other Retail Trade	8,000	8,900	9,200	9,600	9,800	9,600	9,600	9,900	10,500	11,500
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	8,100	8,300	9,000	9,800	10,600	10,600	10,700	10,700	11,500	12,500
Banking	2,100	2,300	2,300	2,400	2,700	2,700	2,800	2,900	3,000	3,100
Ins Carriers, Agents & Brok	2,500	2,600	2,900	3,200	3,300	3,300	3,400	3,300	3,300	3,500
Other Fin, Ins & Real Estate	3,500	3,500	3,800	4,300	4,600	4,600	4,500	4,600	5,200	5,900
SERVICES	32,000	34,200	35,900	39,000	41,600	42,500	44,300	46,500	49,200	53,000
Hotels & Other Lodging Place	2,300	2,500	2,400	2,600	2,600	2,500	2,600	2,700	2,900	3,000
Health Services	7,500	8,400	8,400	8,700	9,100	9,700	10,500	11,200	11,700	12,400
Social Services	1,900	2,000	2,200	2,500	2,500	2,400	2,400	2,300	2,500	2,600
Membership Organizations	1,100	1,100	1,100	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,600	1,600	1,700	1,700
Other Services	19,200	20,200	21,800	23,800	25,900	26,300	27,300	28,600	30,400	33,300
GOVERNMENT	34,200	35,300	36,900	39,000	40,100	42,000	41,800	41,000	41,900	43,000
Federal Government	11,800	11,600	11,700	12,200	12,300	12,600	12,600	12,200	12,300	12,300
State Government	8,000	8,900	9,500	9,900	10,400	11,400	11,800	11,400	11,500	12,000
Local Government	14,500	14,700	15,700	16,900	17,500	18,000	17,400	17,400	18,100	18,700

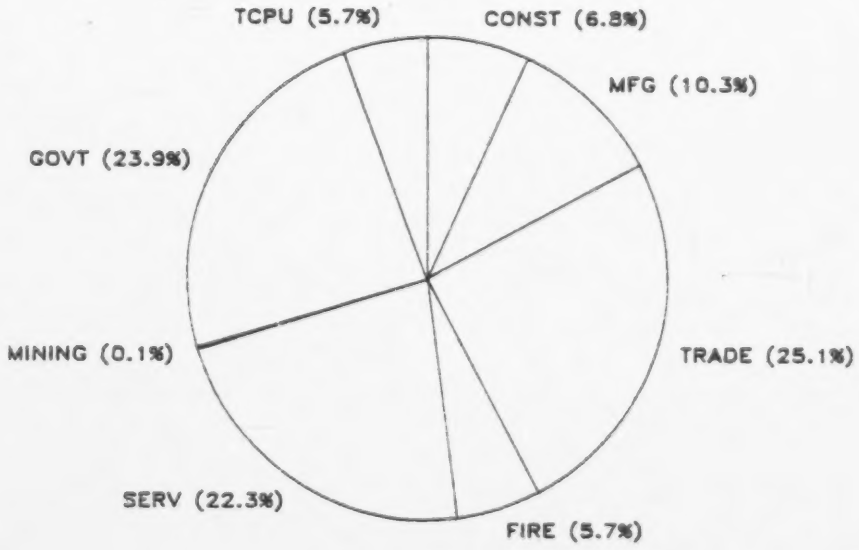
ALB. MSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOY., 1984.

BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR



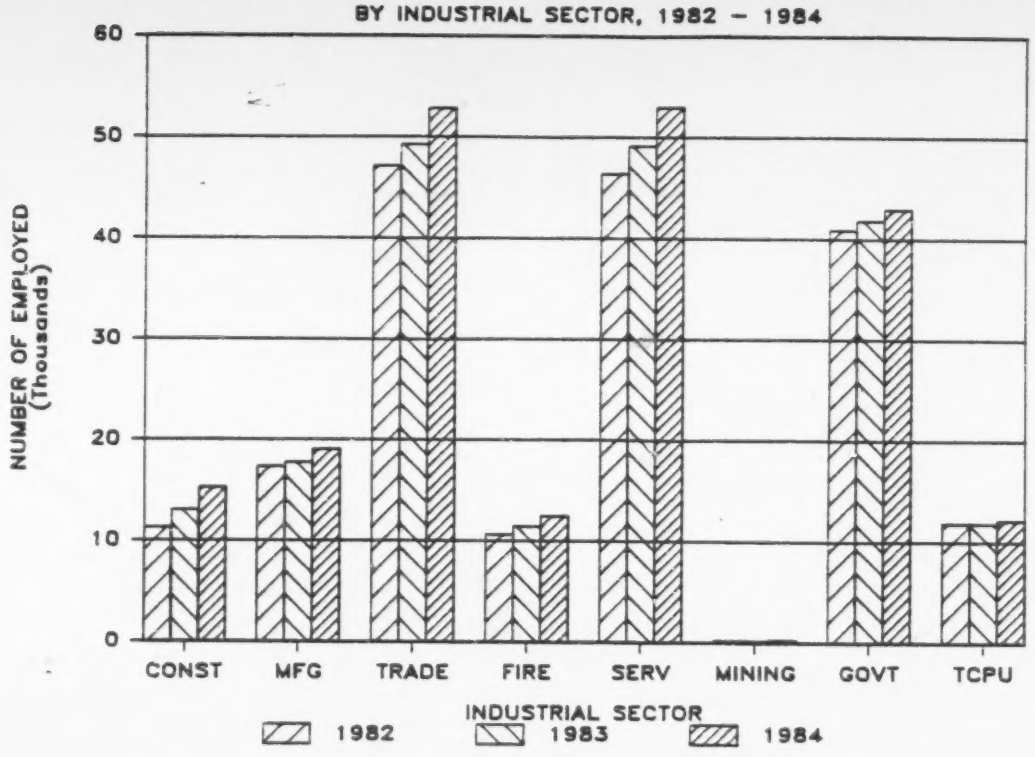
ALB. MSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOY., 1975.

BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR



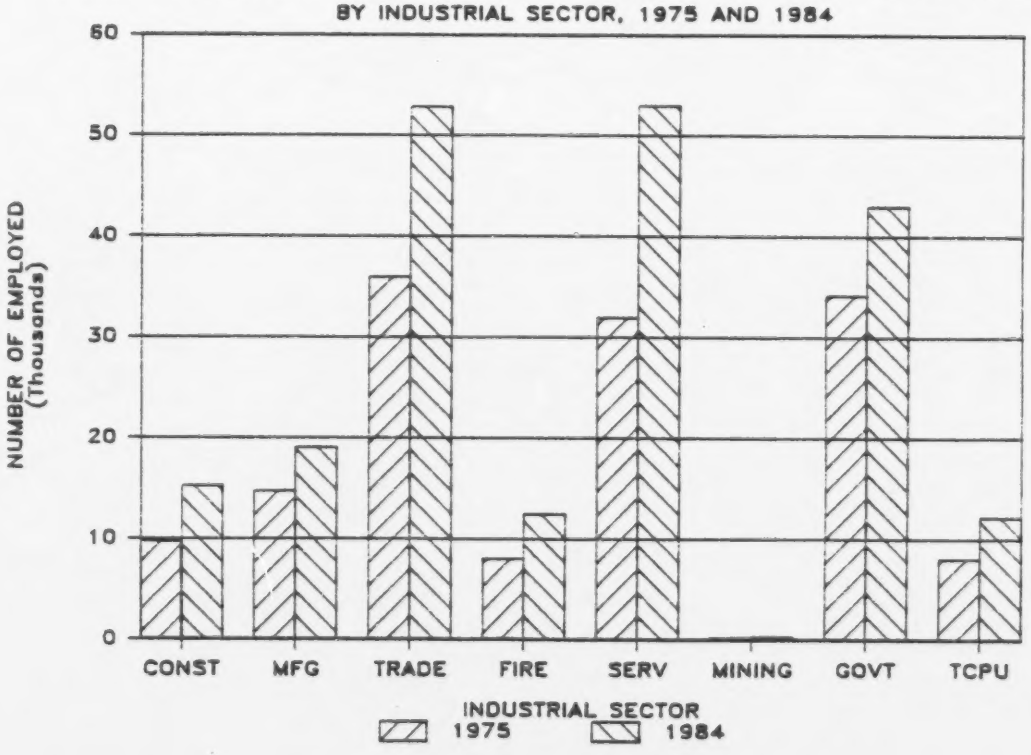
ALB. MSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOY.,

BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1982 – 1984



ALB. MSA NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT

BY INDUSTRIAL SECTOR, 1975 AND 1984



EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION

In October 1982, the New Mexico Employment Security Department published a new study entitled New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 which projects specific long-term occupational needs for New Mexico and the Albuquerque Area. The study is based on detailed methods and procedures and incorporates forecasts from both national and state sources to arrive at projected 1990 industrial and occupational trends. In addition, a new methodology for estimating replacement needs resulted in a dramatic increase in the estimated number of annual job openings for occupations. The report contains extensive narrative and data summaries of industrial and occupational employment, and an explanation of methods, assumptions and limitations. Also included are information on job duties, traits and educational requirements.

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment is projected to increase by almost 122,000 or 26 percent betweem 1981 and 1990, which is about the same as the projected national growth rate. Added to these industrial growth totals will be an estimated 525,000 job openings between 1981 and 1990 due to replacement needs. Replacement needs refers to persons who leave their jobs either permanently or temporarily due to retirement, death, moving out-of-state, occupational mobility, family responsibilities or other reasons.

New Mexico employment by industrial sector for 1981 and projected 1990 are given on page 47. The tables on pages 48 and 49 list the New Mexico occupations with 350 or more and the Albuquerque Area occupations with 150 or more annual job openings. Annual job openings are derived by dividing total job openings for the 1981-1990 period by nine. Job openings for any given year may be larger or smaller than the average depending on current economic conditions. Nevertheless, those occupations with the largest number of annual job openings would normally offer the best job potential. However, the tables show expected job demand only. A large number of applicants may apply for many of these positions. The graph on page 50 shows total annual job openings by major occupational group due to industrial growth and replacement needs. The section following attempts to match short-term occupational supply and demand relationships.

Occupational Employment Statistics (OES)

To improve its occupational information data base the Employment Security Department maintains a continuous major survey of New Mexico employers. With the financial assistance of the State Vocational Education Division, approximately 6,000 companies have been contacted and asked to complete a questionnaire identifying the numbers of employees in each occupational category. The data is then computer processed and arranged to provide identification of current trends by area and industry. Through the use of additional statistical and economic techniques, future job needs are projected and identified for planning use by educational, training and counseling groups.

Now entering the ninth year, the project staff has published occupational staffing patterns for: mining, construction, manufacturing, trade, transportation, finance, services, government, hospitals, education and the utility industries. The forecast for over 600 specific occupations contained in New Mexico Occupational Manpower Needs to 1990 were developed using this data base. In addition to being used for industrial development, vocational planning and career decision making, other uses of this data include identifying employers by occupation. Further information on this extensive project is available through the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

NEW MEXICO
PROJECTED NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
1990

	Employment		Change 1981-1990	
	1981	1990	Numeric	Percent
TOTAL NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT	475,300	597,100	121,800	26
MINING	31,300	31,800	500	2
Metal Mining	9,600	9,900	300	3
Coal and Nonmetallic Mining	5,600	7,400	1,800	32
Oil and Gas Extraction	16,100	14,500	-1,600	-10
CONSTRUCTION	33,000	43,000	10,000	30
MANUFACTURING	34,100	51,400	17,300	51
Durable Goods	20,800	33,900	13,100	63
Lumber and Wood Products	2,600	3,300	700	27
Elec. and Electronic Equipment	3,400	10,600	7,200	212
Transportation Equipment	3,700	4,900	1,200	32
Other Durable Goods	11,100	15,100	1,900	14
Nondurable Goods	13,200	17,500	4,300	33
Food and Kindred Products	4,100	5,000	900	22
Textiles and Apparel	3,500	5,100	1,600	46
Other Nondurable Goods	5,600	7,400	1,800	32
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION and PUBLIC UTILITIES	29,000	35,800	6,800	23
Railroad Transportation	3,000	3,200	200	7
Trucking and Warehousing	5,700	7,800	2,100	37
Other Transportation	3,400	4,400	1,000	29
Communication	7,400	9,200	1,800	24
Elec., Gas and Sanitary Services	9,400	11,200	1,800	19
WHOLESALE and RETAIL TRADE	106,600	144,500	37,900	36
Wholesale Trade	22,700	31,700	9,000	40
Durable Goods	13,700	19,800	6,100	45
Nondurable Goods	9,000	11,900	2,900	32
Retail Trade	83,900	112,800	28,900	34
General Merchandise Stores	10,700	13,700	3,000	28
Food Stores	12,000	16,000	4,000	33
Auto Dlrs and Service Stations	11,900	14,100	2,200	18
Eating and Drinking Places	28,300	41,500	13,200	47
Other Retail Trade	20,900	27,500	6,600	32
FINANCE, INSURANCE and REAL ESTATE	21,500	28,900	7,400	34
Banking	7,400	10,000	2,600	35
Ins. Carriers, Agents and Brokers	5,400	6,800	1,400	26
Other Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	8,800	12,100	3,300	38
SERVICES	94,300	125,300	31,000	33
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	10,100	13,900	3,800	38
Personal Services	4,600	5,100	500	11
Business Services	20,300	24,500	4,200	21
Health Services	22,100	33,100	11,000	50
Social Services	8,900	12,500	3,600	40
Membership Organizations	5,000	5,900	900	18
Other Services	23,200	30,300	7,100	31
GOVERNMENT	125,500	136,400	10,900	9
Federal	29,600	31,200	1,600	5
State	44,100	45,600	1,500	3
Local	51,900	59,600	7,700	15

Sum may not add to total due to rounding.

NEW MEXICO OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
All Other Managers And Officers	4,230
Sales Clerk	2,500
Janitors, Porters And Cleaners	2,180
All Other Skilled Workers	2,160
Kitchen Helper	1,960
Secretary	1,870
All Other Sales Workers	1,860
Cashier	1,740
Waiter And/Or Waitress	1,580
General Clerk, Office	1,450
Teacher, Elementary Or Preschool	1,420
Truck Driver	1,300
All Other Semi-Skilled Workers	910
Supervisor, Nonworking Production and Maintenance	900
Bookkeeper, Hand	870
Helper, Trades	870
Nurse Aide And/Or Orderly	840
Stock Clerk, Stockroom	820
Nurse, Registered	750
Teacher, Secondary	750
Electrical And Electronic Assemblers	750
All Other Office Clerical Workers	750
Electrical And Electronic Technicians	720
Typist	700
Mechanic, Automotive	700
Manager, Restaurant	670
Delivery Driver And Route Worker	670
Counter Attendant, Lunchroom	650
Manager, Store	640
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	610
Carpenter	610
Heavy Equipment Operator	580
Fuel Pump Attendant	570
Food Preparation And Service Worker, Fast Food	550
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	550
Accountants And Auditors	510
Teacher Aide	500
Cook, Restaurant	500
Accounting Clerk	480
Dining Room Attendant	470
Guards And Doorkeepers	450
Teller	450
Receptionist	430
All Other Service Workers	420
Teacher, College Or Junior College	410
Welder Or Flamecutter	400
Keypunch Operator	390
Electrical And Electronic Engineers	380
Nurse, Licensed Practical	370
Electrician	350

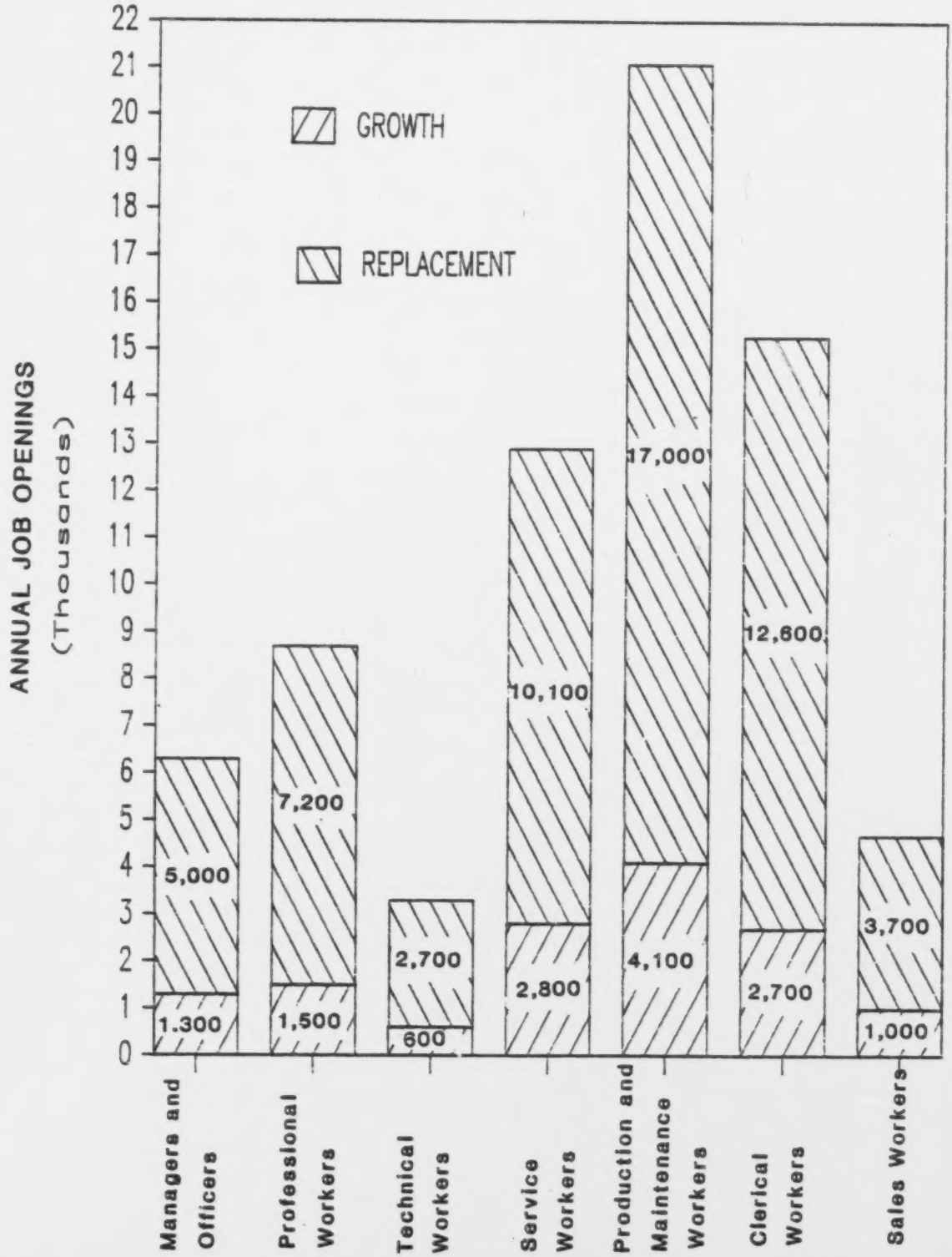
ALBUQUERQUE OCCUPATIONS WITH THE LARGEST NUMBER OF ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

1981 - 1990

OCCUPATION	ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
All Other Managers And Officers	1,880
General Clerk	1,280
Sales Clerk	1,100
All Other Sales Workers	1,020
Janitors, Porters And Cleaners	860
Kitchen Helper	820
Secretary	810
All Other Laborers And Unskilled Workers	810
Assembler, Electronic	690
Cashier	650
Waiter And/Or Waitress	640
Truck Driver	490
Electronic Technician	480
All Other Office Clerical Workers	450
Teacher, Elementary Or Preschool	450
All Other Semi-Skilled Workers	430
Bookkeeper, Hand	410
Helper, Trades	380
Stock Clerk, Warehouse	370
Delivery Driver And Route Worker	360
Nurse, Registered	350
Manager, Restaurant	330
Typist	330
Supervisor, Nonworking Production And Maintenance	320
Nurse Aide And/Or Orderly	300
Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	290
Mechanic, Automotive	280
Manager, Store	270
Carpenter	260
Electrical Engineer	260
Food Preparation And Service Worker, Fast Food	250
Teacher, Secondary	250
Bartender	240
Accountant Or Auditor	220
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	220
Receptionist	210
Accounting Clerk	210
Cook, Restaurant	210
Fuel Pump Attnedant	200
All Other Service Workers	200
Dining Room Attendant	190
Teller	180
Maintenance Repairer, General Utility	180
Guard	170
Teacher, College Or Junior College	170
Teacher Aide	170
Nurse, Licensed Practical	160
All Other Professional Workers	160
All Other Skilled Workers	160
Welder Or Flamecutter	150
Order Filler	150

NEW MEXICO

ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS, 1981–1990, DUE TO INDUSTRIAL GROWTH AND REPLACEMENT NEEDS, BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP



SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK

The occupational shortage and surplus information for New Mexico and selected areas provided on the following pages was compiled by the New Mexico Employment Security Department for planning use by manpower agencies, educational facilities, job seekers, or any other member of the general public interested in occupational information. This information is based on employment surveys, current job trends and job orders listed and applicants registering with the State Employment Service. A partial listing of the job order and applicant data is also provided on the following pages.

This information is believed to be representative of expected labor market conditions existing as of early 1985. In some areas coverage may not be complete due to staffing, geographic, or labor market limitations. The occupations listed should indicate some chronic shortages and surpluses in the state and various areas. No indication is given as to the experience required, the number of positions available, or which particular employers may be hiring. Constriction of the job market in New Mexico is resulting in more competition for available jobs. Unforeseen economic decisions and events will affect some of the occupations listed.

A comprehensive and updated listed of occupational shortages, opportunities and surpluses is available for the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department in an on-going report entitled New Mexico Current Occupational Supply/Demand Summary.

OCCUPATIONAL SHORTAGES

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	
Accountant	Santa Fe
Civil Engineer	Las Cruces
Computer Analyst	Albuquerque
Computer Programmer	Las Cruces
Diagnostician	Silver City
Electronic Engineer	Las Cruces
Family Counselor	Silver City
Licensed Practical Nurse	Las Cruces and Roswell
Medical Lab Technician	Las Vegas
Nuclear Medicine Technician	Roswell
Occupational Therapist	Las Cruces and Silver City
Pharmacist	Roswell and Silver City
Physical Therapist	Albuquerque, Las Cruce and Silver City
Professor, Metallurgy	Socorro
Professor, Petroleum Engineering	Socorro
Professor, Physics	Socorro
Professor, Advanced Mathematics	Socorro
Registered Nurse	Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Roswell and Taos
Special Education Teacher, Certified	Carlsbad, Farmington and Las Vegas
Speech Therapist	Farmington and Las Vegas
Ultra Sound Technician	Roswell
CLERICAL	
Key Entry Personnel	Albuquerque
Secretary, with Shorthand	Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Silver City
Secretary, Legal	Santa Fe
Word Processor	Albuquerque
SALES	
Sales Representative, Commission	Las Cruces and Santa Fe
Sales Representative, Insurance	Gallup and Silver City
SERVICES	
Baker	Las Cruces
Cook, Restaurant With Experience	Albuquerque, Farmington, Gallup, Raton, Santa Fe and Taos
Counter Attendant	Santa Fe
Dishwasher	Albuquerque
Housecleaner	Santa Fe
Janitor	Albuquerque
Live-In Companion for Elderly	Silver City
Live-In Domestic and/or Maid	Las Cruces
Motel Cleaner	Albuquerque, Raton and Santa Fe

SERVICES (Cont'd)

Security Guard	Alamogordo
Waiter/Waitress	Albuquerque, Farmington, Raton, Santa Fe and Taos

PROCESSING, MACHINE TRADES, BENCHWORK, STRUCTURAL WORK AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS

Auto Body Painter	Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Roswell
Automobile Mechanic, With Experience	Albuquerque, Raton, Roswell and Taos
Block Layer	Albuquerque
Cabinet Maker	Albuquerque
Carpenter, With Experience and Tools	Raton
Cement Finisher	Albuquerque
Diesal Mechanic	Silver City
Electrician, Licensed	Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Las Vegas
Furniture Repairer	Las Cruces
Groundskeeper	Albuquerque
Line Mechanic, Dealership	Silver City
Machinist	Albuquerque and Taos
Maintenance Mechanic	Las Cruces
Material Handler	Albuquerque
Plasterer	Albuquerque
Plumber, Licensed	Albuquerque, Las Cruces and Las Vegas
Roofer	Albuquerque
Sheet Metal Worker	Las Cruces
Supervisor, Labor Gang	Hobbs
Taper, Construction	Albuquerque
Tile Setter	Las Cruces
Truck Driver, Heavy	Las Cruces
Upholsterer, Furniture	Albuquerque and Las Cruces
Upholsterer, Automobile	Albuquerque
Welder	Albuquerque and Las Cruces

Note: The requirements and/or qualifiacations for each occupation may vary from region to region.

OCCUPATIONAL SURPLUSES

PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL AND MANAGERIAL	
Geologist	Gallup
CLERICAL	
Cashier	Clovis, Las Cruces, Gallup, Las Vegas, Raton, Silver City Taos
Cashier/Checker	Carlsbad and Roswell
Clerk, General Office	Carlsbad, Clovis, Gallup, Las Vegas, Raton, Roswell Roswell, Santa Fe, Silver City and Taos
Clerk/Typist	Las Cruces
Receptionist	Las Cruces
Secretary	Taos
SALES	
Sales Clerk	Clovis, Gallup, Las Cruces, Las Vegas, Raton, Santa Fe and Taos
SERVICE	
Forestry Worker	Taos
Housecleaner	Las Vegas
Janitor	Raton
Motel Cleaner	Las Vegas
Nurses-Aide	Clovis
Teacher Aide	Taos
Waitress	Las Vegas
PROCESSING, MACHINE TRADES, BENCHWORK, STRUCTURAL WORK AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS	
Cannery Worker	Las Cruces
Carpenter	Roswell and Taos
Construction Laborer (Unskilled)	Clovis, Farmington, Las Vegas, Roswell and Socorro
Construction Worker (Semi-Skilled)	Carlsbad, Farmington, Gallup, Hobbs, Las Cruces, Raton, Santa Fe, Silver City and Taos
Driller	Gallup
Electronics Assembler	Albuquerque
Heavy Equipment Operator	Gallup and Santa Fe
Hoist Operator	Gallup
Maintenance Mechanic	Gallup
Material Handler	Clovis
Mill Operator	Gallup
Miner	Carlsbad, Gallup, Silver City and Taos

PROCESSING, MACHINE TRADES, BENCHWORK, STRUCTURAL WORK AND MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS (Cont'd)

Oilfield Worker	Roswell
Operating Engineer	Gallup
Rotary-Driller Helper	Carlsbad and Gallup
Sewing-Machine Operator	Albuquerque
Tool Pusher (Shift Boss)	Gallup
Truck Driver, Heavy	Farmington, Gallup, Santa Fe and Taos
Welder	Carlsbad, Gallup and Santa Fe

Note: The requirements and/or qualifications for each occupation may vary from region to region.

NEW MEXICO - EMPLOYMENT SERVICE APPLICANTS
ACTIVE ANYTIME SINCE JULY 1, 1984
BY OCCUPATION - 140 APPLICANTS OR MORE

DOT CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	NUMBER OF OPENINGS
869687026	Construction Worker II	1,052
869664014	Construction Worker I	1,006
211462010	Cashier II	807
209562010	Clerk, General	725
211462014	Cashier-Checker	602
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	562
201362030	Secretary	531
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	521
860381022	Carpenter	472
313361014	Cook, Restaurant	435
318687010	Kitchen Helper	433
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	421
859683010	Operating Engineer	418
355674014	Nurse Aide	380
219362010	Administrative Clerk	379
203362010	Clerk-Typist	342
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	303
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	301
237367038	Receptionist	296
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	291
819384010	Welder, Combination	275
382664010	Janitor	267
210382014	Bookkeeper I	259
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	244
290477014	Sales Clerk	237
939281010	Miner I	228
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	227
922687058	Laborer, Stores	202
211362010	Cashier I	198
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	181
930684026	Rotary-Driller Helper	179
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	175
929687030	Material Handler	173
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	166
372667034	Guard, Security	166
222387050	Shipping and Receiving Clerk	160
222387058	Stock Clerk	159
249367074	Teacher Aide II	158
312474010	Bartender	151
187167106	Manager, Food Service	149
824261010	Electrician	148
726684018	Electronics Assembler	147
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	147
810384014	Welder, Arc	145
301677010	Child Monitor	143
840381010	Painter	140

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

NEW MEXICO - EMPLOYMENT SERVICE JOB ORDERS
RECEIVED SINCE JULY 1, 1984
BY OCCUPATION - 50 JOB ORDERS OR MORE
OF MORE THAN 150 DAYS DURATION, FULLTIME

DOT CODE	OCCUPATIONAL TITLE	NUMBER OF JOB ORDERS
869664014	Construction Worker I	700
209562010	Clerk, General	584
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	430
869687026	Construction Worker II	381
372667034	Guard, Security	276
313361014	Cook, Restaurant	271
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	247
318687010	Kitchen Helper	228
311477014	Counter Attendant, Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	215
922687058	Laborer, Stores	185
201362030	Secretary	178
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	178
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	152
860381022	Carpenter	150
219362010	Administrative Clerk	142
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	138
237367038	Receptionist	129
210382014	Bookkeeper I	128
211462014	Cashier-Checker	127
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	121
929687030	Material Handler	117
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	101
382664010	Janitor	100
726684018	Electronics Assembler	88
290477014	Sales Clerk	87
211462010	Cashier II	86
355674014	Nurse Aide	81
189167018	Management Trainee	80
309677010	Companion	76
915667010	Car-Wash Attendant, Automatic	75
203362010	Clerk-Typist	72
299357014	Telephone Solicitor	67
824261010	Electrician	66
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	64
211362010	Cashier I	64
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	62
250257010	Sales Agent, Insurance	61
866381010	Roofer	60
311677014	Counter Attendant, Cafeteria	60
311477038	Waiter/Waitress, Take Out	58
529687130	Laborer, Slaughterhouse and Meat Packing	57
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	57
238362010	Hotel Clerk	53
372363010	Protective Officer	52
862381030	Plumber	50
844364010	Cement Mason	50

Source: Employment Service Automated Reporting System (ESARS).

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE POTENTIAL JOB OPENINGS

The New Mexico Employment Security Department is continuing to employ a data and analysis system to better identify sources of new hires entitled Employment Service Potential (ESP). This information helps to pinpoint industries with the most job openings for use in placement and other programs. ESP uses computer analysis of extensive employee wage records and company employment files to identify and aggregrate new hires by industry. New hires refers to people employed by a firm in a particular quarter but who did not work for that firm in any of the previous four quarters. These new hires greatly exceed the number of job openings shown in the long-term occupational forecasts elsewhere in this report. This is largely because the projections do not fully account for occupational and employer transfers or temporary labor force separations.

The table on the following page shows the number of new hires by major industry in New Mexico during FY 1983 (Fiscal Year 1983 was October 1, 1982 to September 30, 1983). It should be noted that the number of new hires during the year was large (302,549) which is only 11 percent less than the total average employment of these industries (340,800). The table on page 60 lists 23 industries with 3,000 or more new hires in FY 1983. Tables with analysis Statewide and for some other areas, industry specific data, and general information about the ESP program is available from the Bureau of Economic Research and Analysis of the New Mexico Employment Security Department.

NEW HIRES BY INDUSTRY, NEW MEXICO, FISCAL YEAR 1983

INDUSTRY	OCTOBER THRU DECEMBER 1982			JANUARY THRU MARCH 1983			APRIL THRU JUNE 1983			JULY THRU SEPTEMBER 1983		
	AVERAGE EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE	AVERAGE EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE	AVERAGE EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE	AVERAGE EMPLOY-MENT	NEW HIRES	NEW HIRE RATE
Total	337,199	66,826	19.8	328,704	62,011	18.9	341,161	82,162	24	350,154	91,550	26.1
Mining	23,289	3,775	16.2	21,525	3,180	14.8	20,386	3,148	15.4	20,412	4,121	20.2
Construction	31,293	11,164	35.7	28,881	10,646	36.8	33,827	15,748	46.5	36,128	17,410	48.2
Manufacturing	34,590	5,011	14.5	33,558	4,581	13.6	33,772	5,192	15.4	35,069	6,904	19.7
Transportation, Communications and Utilities	27,324	2,261	8.3	26,728	2,364	8.8	26,838	2,703	10.1	27,041	2,946	10.9
Trade	108,840	25,929	23.8	105,629	21,788	20.6	109,548	30,048	27.4	112,530	33,643	29.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	21,884	2,730	12.5	21,826	2,983	13.7	22,797	3,648	16	22,697	3,821	16.8
Services	89,979	15,956	17.7	90,557	16,469	18.1	93,993	21,675	23	96,277	22,705	23.6

INDUSTRIES WITH 3,000 OR MORE NEW HIRES IN
FISCAL YEAR 1983

INDUSTRY	NEW HIRES
Eating and Drinking Places	46,730
Hotels, Motels and Tourist Courts	11,919
Oil and Gas Field Services	11,504
General Building Contractors, Residential	10,226
Grocery Stores	9,468
Heavy Construction, Except Highway and Street	8,667
Miscellaneous Business Services	8,217
General Building Contractors, Nonresidential	7,709
Department Stores	6,727
Highway and Street Construction, Except Elevated	6,614
Farm Labor and Management Services	6,339
Personnel Supply Services	5,198
Hospitals	4,835
Gasoline Service Stations	4,496
Masonry, Stonework, Tile Setting and Plastering	4,306
Plumbing, Heating (Except Electric) and Air Conditioning	4,177
Trucking, Local and Long Distance	3,807
Miscellaneous Shopping Goods Stores	3,613
Motor Vehicle Dealers (New and Used)	3,608
Electrical Work	3,588
Civic, Social and Fraternal Associations	3,373
Miscellaneous Special Trade Contractors	3,309
Wholesale Trade - Machinery, Equipment and Supplies	3,245

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME

A major indicator of economic well-being is income. Personal income is the income the residents of an area received from business, government, and households. It includes wages and salaries, employer contributions and fringe benefits, self-employed income, rent, royalties, dividends, interest and governmental transfer payments. Deductions are made for social security and a few other social insurance program contributions. Per capita income is the total aggregate personal income of an area divided by the number of residents in the area. It show the average amount of income going to each person.

New Mexico continues to be one of the lowest per capita income states, falling from 39th to 41st in 1983. As shown below, the state compares poorly with most of the surrounding Southwestern and Rocky Mountain states. In terms of total dollar amounts and percentages of the national average New Mexico's per capita income ranks only above Utah in the region. On a more positive note, however, the state's per capita income showed the fourth greatest percentage increase in the region from 1979 to 1983.

Per Capita Income
Southwest and Rocky Mountain Region
1979 - 1983

	1979		1983		
Area	Per Capita Income	% of National Average	Per Capita Income	% of National Average	% Change 1979-1983
United States	9,494	100.0	11,685	100.0	23.1
Southwest	9,213	97.0	11,330	97.0	23.0
Arizona	8,854	93.3	10,656	91.0	20.4
NEW MEXICO	7,940	83.6	9,640	82.0	21.4
Oklahoma	9,018	95.0	10,963	94.0	21.6
Texas	9,439	99.4	11,685	100.0	23.8
Rocky Mtn.	9,145	96.3	11,069	95.0	21.0
Colorado	10,143	106.8	12,770	109.0	25.9
Idaho	8,105	85.4	9,555	82.0	17.9
Montana	8,342	87.9	9,949	85.0	19.3
Utah	7,671	80.8	8,993	77.0	17.2
Wyoming	11,018	116.1	11,911	102.0	8.1

During the decade of the seventies New Mexico's per capita income increased at a rate of 2.8 percent per year. During the next two decades the state's per capita income is projected to increase at the slightly slower pace of 2.1 percent annually.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO'S COUNTIES, 1981 AND 1982

	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1981	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME 1982	PERCENT OF NATIONAL AVERAGE	PERCENT CHANGE 1981 THRU 1982
Bernalillo County	9,929	94.2%	10,626	95.6%	7.0%
Catron County	5,885	55.8%	5,908	53.2%	0.4%
Chaves County	8,631	81.9%	9,229	83.0%	6.9%
Cibola County	N/A	N/A	5,549	49.9%	N/A
Colfax County	8,197	77.7%	9,742	87.7%	18.8%
Curry County	8,038	76.2%	8,596	77.4%	6.9%
De Baca County	8,314	78.9%	8,276	74.5%	-0.5%
Dona Ana County	7,504	71.2%	7,729	69.5%	3.0%
Eddy County	9,499	90.1%	10,223	92.0%	7.6%
Grant County	8,796	83.4%	8,042	72.4%	-8.6%
Guadalupe County	6,153	58.4%	6,421	57.8%	4.4%
Harding County	8,273	78.5%	8,873	79.8%	7.3%
Hidalgo County	8,190	77.7%	7,787	70.1%	-4.9%
Lea County	11,307	107.2%	12,249	110.2%	8.3%
Lincoln County	8,583	81.4%	8,924	80.3%	4.0%
Los Alamos County	15,337	145.5%	15,918	143.2%	3.8%
Luna County	7,507	71.2%	7,587	68.3%	1.1%
McKinley County	5,876	55.7%	5,754	51.8%	-2.1%
Mora County	4,540	43.1%	4,900	44.1%	7.9%
Otero County	7,619	72.3%	8,097	72.9%	6.3%
Quay County	7,831	74.3%	8,583	77.2%	9.6%
Rio Arriba County	6,359	60.3%	6,655	59.9%	4.7%
Roosevelt County	7,944	75.3%	8,405	75.6%	5.8%
Sandoval County	5,743	54.5%	6,263	56.4%	9.1%
San Juan County	8,956	84.9%	8,681	78.1%	-3.1%
San Miguel County	5,134	48.7%	5,390	48.5%	5.0%
Santa Fe County	9,152	86.8%	9,854	88.7%	7.7%
Sierra County	8,262	78.4%	8,429	75.8%	2.0%
Socorro County	5,886	55.8%	5,919	53.3%	0.6%
Taos County	6,708	63.6%	7,532	67.8%	12.3%
Torrance County	6,192	58.7%	6,272	56.4%	1.3%
Union County	7,953	75.4%	8,265	74.4%	3.9%
Valencia County	7,138	67.7%	8,473	76.2%	18.7%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO BY AREA, 1979 AND 1981

CITY	COUNTY	1981	Percent Of State Average	1979	Percent Of State Average	Percent Change 1979-81
Alamogordo	Otero	7,346	101.6%	5,950	97.2%	23.5%
Albuquerque	Bernalillo	8,817	122.0%	7,440	121.6%	18.5%
Artesia	Eddy	7,406	102.4%	6,170	100.8%	20.0%
Aztec	San Juan	7,444	103.0%	6,341	103.6%	17.4%
Bayard	Grant	5,831	80.7%	4,638	75.8%	25.7%
Belen	Valencia	6,087	84.2%	5,476	89.5%	11.2%
Bernalillo	Sandoval	5,195	71.9%	4,474	73.1%	16.1%
Bloomfield	San Juan	6,817	94.3%	5,810	94.9%	17.3%
Bosque Farms	Valencia	7,937	109.8%	7,218	117.9%	10.0%
Capitan	Lincoln	6,143	85.0%	5,322	87.0%	15.4%
Carlsbad	Eddy	7,522	104.1%	6,107	99.8%	23.2%
Carrizozo	Lincoln	4,860	67.2%	4,321	70.6%	12.5%
Causey	Roosevelt	5,722	79.2%	5,180	84.6%	10.5%
Central	Grant	5,451	75.4%	4,250	69.4%	28.3%
Chama	Rio Arriba	5,367	74.2%	4,834	79.0%	11.0%
Cimarron	Colfax	4,514	62.4%	3,898	63.7%	15.8%
Clayton	Union	6,451	89.2%	5,765	94.2%	11.9%
Cloudcroft	Otero	8,116	112.3%	6,684	109.2%	21.4%
Clovis	Curry	7,362	101.8%	6,156	100.6%	19.6%
Columbus	Luna	4,291	59.4%	3,577	58.4%	20.0%
Corona	Lincoln	4,583	63.4%	3,899	63.7%	17.5%
Corrales	Sandoval And Bernalillo	9,079	125.6%	7,521	122.9%	20.7%
Cuba	Sandoval	4,765	65.9%	3,969	64.9%	20.1%
Deming	Luna	5,297	73.3%	4,572	74.7%	15.9%
Des Moines	Union	7,470	103.3%	6,159	100.6%	21.3%
Dexter	Chaves	4,438	61.4%	3,975	65.0%	11.6%
Dora	Roosevelt	8,878	122.8%	7,758	126.8%	14.4%
Eagle Nest	Colfax	6,169	85.3%	5,754	94.0%	7.2%
Elida	Roosevelt	5,177	71.6%	4,428	72.4%	16.9%
Encino	Torrance	4,015	55.5%	3,351	54.8%	19.8%
Espanola	Santa Fe And Rio Arriba	5,883	81.4%	4,875	79.7%	20.7%
Estancia	Torrance	4,797	66.4%	4,199	68.6%	14.2%
Eunice	Lea	7,868	108.8%	6,674	109.1%	17.9%
Farmington	San Juan	9,142	126.5%	7,699	125.8%	18.7%
Floyd	Roosevelt	6,978	96.5%	6,062	99.1%	15.1%
Folsom	Union	6,682	92.4%	5,957	97.3%	12.2%
Fort Sumner	De Baca	5,232	72.4%	4,591	75.0%	14.0%
Gallup	McKinley	7,120	98.5%	6,878	112.4%	3.5%
Grady	Curry	6,032	83.4%	5,659	92.5%	6.6%
Grants	Cibola	7,690	106.4%	7,154	116.9%	7.5%
Grenville	Union	6,682	92.4%	5,957	97.3%	12.2%
Hagerman	Chaves	5,313	73.5%	5,064	82.7%	4.9%
Hatch	Dona Ana	5,460	75.5%	4,383	71.6%	24.6%
Hobbs	Lea	8,839	122.3%	7,246	118.4%	22.0%
Hope	Eddy	6,799	94.1%	5,569	91.0%	22.1%
House	Quay	6,690	92.5%	5,687	92.9%	17.6%
Hurley	Grant	7,836	108.4%	6,418	104.9%	22.1%
Jal	Lea	8,448	116.9%	6,965	113.8%	21.3%
Jemez Springs	Sandoval	8,375	115.9%	6,535	106.8%	28.2%

PER CAPITA INCOME IN NEW MEXICO BY AREA, 1979 AND 1981

CITY	COUNTY	1981	Percent Of State Average	1979	Percent Of State Average	Percent Change 1979-81
Lake Arthur	Chaves	3,377	46.7%	3,122	51.0%	8.2%
Las Cruces	Dona Ana	7,418	102.6%	6,097	99.6%	21.7%
Las Vegas	San Miguel	4,721	65.3%	4,000	65.4%	18.0%
Logan	Quay	6,639	91.8%	5,339	87.2%	24.3%
Lordsburg	Hidalgo	5,116	70.8%	4,232	69.2%	20.9%
Los Alamos	Los Alamos	12,829	177.5%	10,442	170.6%	22.9%
Los Lunas	Valencia	4,930	68.2%	4,489	73.3%	9.8%
Los Ranchos de Albuquerque	Bernalillo	13,950	193.0%	11,906	194.5%	17.2%
Loving	Eddy	5,041	69.7%	4,131	67.5%	22.0%
Lovington	Lea	7,329	101.4%	5,981	97.7%	22.5%
Magdalena	Socorro	4,479	62.0%	3,966	64.8%	12.9%
Maxwell	Colfax	4,031	55.8%	3,581	58.5%	12.6%
Melrose	Curry	5,884	81.4%	5,517	90.1%	6.7%
Mesilla	Dona Ana	6,485	89.7%	5,393	88.1%	20.2%
Milan	Cibola	6,675	92.3%	6,198	101.3%	7.7%
Moriarty	Torrance	5,369	74.3%	4,762	77.8%	12.7%
Mosquero	Harding And San Miguel	4,588	63.5%	3,655	59.7%	25.5%
Mountainaire	Torrance	4,905	67.9%	4,299	70.2%	14.1%
Pecos	San Miguel	4,582	63.4%	3,895	63.6%	17.6%
Portales	Roosevelt	5,568	77.0%	4,774	78.0%	16.6%
Questa	Taos	5,883	81.4%	4,792	78.3%	22.8%
Raton	Colfax	6,470	89.5%	5,818	95.1%	11.2%
Red River	Taos	8,468	117.1%	7,066	115.5%	19.8%
Reserve	Catron	5,076	70.2%	4,786	78.2%	6.1%
Rio Rancho	Sandoval	8,437	116.7%	6,868	112.2%	22.8%
Roswell	Chaves	7,294	100.9%	6,064	99.1%	20.3%
Roy	Harding	5,914	81.8%	4,755	77.7%	24.4%
Ruidoso	Lincoln	9,343	129.2%	8,000	130.7%	16.8%
Ruidoso Downs	Lincoln	5,110	70.7%	4,375	71.5%	16.8%
San Jon	Quay	5,309	73.4%	4,546	74.3%	16.8%
San Ysidro	Sandoval	4,402	60.9%	3,674	60.0%	19.8%
Santa Fe	Santa Fe	8,695	120.3%	7,170	117.2%	21.3%
Santa Rosa	Guadalupe	4,724	65.3%	4,044	66.1%	16.8%
Silver City	Grant	6,609	91.4%	5,521	90.2%	19.7%
Socorro	Socorro	6,070	84.0%	5,098	83.3%	19.1%
Springer	Colfax	4,862	67.3%	4,106	67.1%	18.4%
Sunland Park	Dona Ana	3,157	43.7%	2,723	44.5%	15.9%
Truth or Consequences	Sierra	6,047	83.6%	4,790	78.3%	26.2%
Taos	Taos	7,173	99.2%	6,024	98.4%	19.1%
Tatum	Lea	6,786	93.9%	5,436	88.8%	24.8%
Texico	Curry	5,481	75.8%	4,779	78.1%	14.7%
Tijeras	Bernalillo	6,778	93.8%	5,760	94.1%	17.7%
Tucumcari	Quay	6,102	84.4%	5,119	83.6%	19.2%
Tularosa	Otero	5,516	76.3%	4,455	72.8%	23.8%
Vaughn	Guadalupe	3,952	54.7%	3,683	60.2%	7.3%
Virden	Hidalgo	5,582	77.2%	4,617	75.4%	20.9%
Wagon Mound	Mora	4,000	55.3%	3,357	54.9%	19.2%
Willard	Torrance	3,074	42.5%	2,656	43.4%	15.7%
Williamsburg	Sierra	7,052	97.6%	5,704	93.2%	23.6%

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census.

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1967 = 100

YEAR		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	ANNUAL AVERAGE	% CHANGE ANN AVG PREVIOUS YEAR TO ANN AVG CURRENT YEAR	% CHANGE DECEMBER PREVIOUS YEAR TO DECEMBER CURRENT YEAR
1978	CPI-U	187.2	188.4	189.8	191.9	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.8	199.3	200.9	202.0	202.9	195.5		
	CPI-W	187.1	188.4	189.7	191.4	193.3	195.3	196.7	197.7	199.1	200.7	201.8	202.9	195.3		
	CPI-0	186.9	188.3	189.8	191.3	193.2	195.1									
1979	CPI-U	204.7	207.1	209.1	211.5	214.1	216.6	218.9	221.1	223.4	225.4	227.5	229.9	217.4	11.2%	13.3%
	CPI-W	204.7	207.1	209.3	211.8	214.3	216.9	219.4	221.5	223.7	225.6	227.6	230.0	217.7	11.5%	13.4%
1980	CPI-U	233.2	236.4	239.8	242.5	244.9	247.6	247.8	249.4	251.7	253.9	256.2	258.4	246.8	13.5%	12.4%
	CPI-W	233.3	236.5	239.9	242.6	245.1	247.8	248.0	249.6	251.9	254.1	256.4	258.7	247.0	13.5%	12.5%
1981	CPI-U	260.5	263.2	265.1	266.8	269.0	271.3	274.4	276.5	279.3	279.9	280.7	281.5	272.4	10.4%	8.9%
	CPI-W	260.7	263.5	265.2	266.8	269.1	271.4	274.6	276.5	279.1	279.7	280.4	281.1	272.3	10.3%	8.7%
1982	CPI-U	282.5	283.4	283.1	284.3	287.1	290.6	292.2	292.8	293.3	294.1	293.6	292.4	289.1	6.1%	3.9%
	CPI-W	282.1	282.9	282.5	283.7	286.5	290.1	291.8	292.4	292.8	293.6	293.2	292.0	288.6	6.0%	3.9%
1983	CPI-U	293.1	293.2	293.4	295.5	297.1	298.1	299.3	300.3	301.8	302.6	303.1	303.5	298.4	3.2%	3.8%
	CPI-W	292.1	292.3	293.0	294.9	296.3	297.2	298.2	299.5	300.8	301.3	301.4	301.5	297.4	3.0%	3.3%
1984	CPI-U	305.2	306.6	307.3	308.8	309.7	310.7	311.7	313.0	314.5	315.3	315.3	315.5	311.1	4.3%	4.0%
	CPI-W	302.7	303.3	303.3	304.1	305.4	306.2	307.5	310.3	312.1	312.2	311.9	312.2	307.6	3.4%	3.5%
1985	CPI-U	316.1	317.4	318.8												
	CPI-W	312.6	313.9	315.3												

PERCENT CHANGE MARCH 1984 - MARCH 1985	CPI-U = 3.74%	CPI-W = 3.96%

CPI-U ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

CPI-W URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS (REVISED)

CPI-0 URBAN WAGE EARNERS & CLERICAL WORKERS (OLD)

POVERTY IN NEW MEXICO, 1979

The number of people living below the poverty level increased from 200,088 in 1969 to 225,508 in 1979, an increase of 25,420 or 12.7 percent. However, because the total population was increasing at almost twice that rate, the actual percentage of people living below the poverty level fell from 19.7 percent in 1969 to 17.6 percent in 1979.

The number of people by race living in poverty for the state, planning districts and counties are given in the table on page 68. New Mexico has a much higher percentage of people living in poverty than does the nation as a whole, 17.6 vs. 12.4 percent. The table below shows that New Mexico has a higher percentage of Whites, Native Americans and Asian and Pacific Islanders and a lower percentage of Blacks and persons of Spanish Origin living in poverty than does the United States.

Percentage of Persons by Race Living Below the Poverty Level
1979, United States and New Mexico

	United States	New Mexico	Albuquerque MSA	Las Cruces MSA
Total	12.1	17.3	13.0	21.8
White	9.2	13.1	10.8	19.4
Black	28.9	27.4	22.9	30.8
Native American	26.6	39.6	25.6	27.4
Asian and Pacific Islander	12.8	22.8	29.0	16.6
Hispanic	23.1	22.9	18.4	29.7

This table also illustrates the fact that all the minority races have much higher levels of poverty in New Mexico than do Whites, with Native Americans having the highest rate, over 40 percent.

A further comparison of poverty and income characteristics for the United States, New Mexico and selected areas is provided on page 69. The following table gives the percentage distribution of the population by race and by the number of persons living under the poverty level. Again the incidence of poverty among minority groups is demonstrated. In the first table, Native Americans comprise 8.2 percent of the New Mexico population, but make up

18.7 percent of those living in poverty. Only 1.8 percent of the population is Black while they comprise 2.8 percent of those living in poverty. And while 75 percent of the total population is White they comprise only 57.5 percent of those living under the poverty level. When one tabulates the same data for New Mexico by race, not including Hispanics (Hispanic is an ethnic category and Hispanics can be of any race), the difference between the White, not Hispanic and the other racial/ethnic categories becomes even more apparent. This data is summarized in the second table.

New Mexico Distribution of Population and Poverty by Race, Including Hispanics

	Percent of Population	Percent Under Poverty Level Income
White	76.1	57.5
Black	1.8	2.8
Native American	8.2	18.7
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.8
Hispanic	36.6	48.4

New Mexico Distribution of Population and Poverty by Race, Not Including Hispanics

	Percent of Population	Percent Under Poverty Level Income
White	53.0	29.5
Black	1.7	2.7
Native American	7.9	18.3
Asian/Pacific Islander	0.6	0.7
Remaining Races	0.2	0.4
Hispanic	36.6	48.4

The largest concentrations of people living below the poverty level are found in Bernalillo, Dona Ana and McKinley Counties. These three counties contain 44 percent of the total New Mexico population and 43 percent of all persons living below the poverty level.

Another measure of economic need is the number of persons receiving public assistance. On page 80 three forms of public assistance are given for the state, planning districts and counties. They are Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Medical Assistance and Food Assistance.

NEW MEXICO, PLANNING DISTRICTS AND COUNTIES
POVERTY STATUS OF PERSONS AND FAMILIES BELOW THE POVERTY LEVEL, 1979

	Persons						Families	
	Total	White	Black	American Indian	Asian-Pacific Islander	Spanish Origin 1/	Total	Female Householder
NEW MEXICO	225,508	129,599	6,312	42,224	1,761	109,099	46,826	16,159
District I	37,613	5,864	90	29,707	30	3,138	7,326	2,372
McKinley	20,695	1,823	42	17,813	15	1,774	4,009	1,353
San Juan	16,918	4,041	48	11,894	15	1,364	3,227	1,019
District II	34,782	20,163	112	1,954	27	26,248	7,633	2,440
Colfax	2,261	1,398	0	62	0	1,587	479	165
Los Alamos	719	670	0	12	9	120	177	52
Mora	1,610	911	0	0	0	1,504	403	112
Rio Arriba	8,245	2,943	27	1,115	0	6,371	1,840	499
San Miguel	6,616	4,780	31	48	0	5,815	1,436	455
Santa Fe	10,007	7,365	54	318	18	6,741	2,094	795
Taos	5,324	2,096	0	399	0	4,110	1,204	362
District III	71,665	45,576	2,141	8,373	1,266	35,932	14,633	5,944
Bernalillo	54,481	37,013	2,054	2,815	1,214	28,486	11,053	4,875
Sandoval	6,443	2,210	11	3,438	8	1,805	1,263	285
Torrance	1,740	1,059	0	8	0	989	407	93
Valencia	9,001	5,294	76	2,112	44	4,652	1,910	691
District IV	15,033	10,637	890	130	82	6,642	3,334	1,082
Curry	6,135	3,802	749	29	68	2,371	1,326	545
De Baca	484	429	0	0	0	237	104	32
Guadalupe	1,368	1,004	0	0	14	1,190	319	107
Harding	207	183	0	0	0	99	53	13
Quay	1,913	1,431	104	16	0	898	442	133
Roosevelt	3,936	2,810	37	85	0	1,439	843	203
Union	990	978	0	0	0	408	247	49
District V	8,956	7,114	190	48	15	5,384	2,040	653
Catron	624	540	0	2	0	178	128	39
Grant	3,698	2,753	54	20	7	2,591	845	255
Hidalgo	1,018	950	0	0	0	587	230	97
Luna	3,616	2,871	136	26	8	2,028	837	262
District VI	30,884	20,844	2,309	993	124	14,637	6,432	2,206
Chaves	9,594	7,153	425	92	10	5,143	1,982	614
Eddy	6,414	4,155	276	117	10	3,689	1,325	462
Lea	6,786	3,842	1,128	53	9	2,810	1,365	555
Lincoln	1,831	1,560	0	0	0	817	401	114
Otero	6,259	4,134	480	731	95	2,178	1,359	461
District VII	26,575	19,401	546	1,015	208	17,118	5,428	1,461
Dona Ana	20,999	14,925	489	209	80	14,911	4,281	1,216
Sierra	1,884	1,846	0	7	0	541	484	109
Socorro	3,692	2,630	57	799	128	1,666	663	136

1/ Spanish Origin: A self identification designation in addition to the racial group. Are also classified in White, Black, etc.

Source: Bureau of the Census, Summary Tape No. 3, Tables 86, 91 and 92.

INCOME AND POVERTY
A COMPARISON OF THE UNITED STATES, NEW MEXICO, AND SELECTED AREAS

	UNITED STATES	NEW MEXICO	ALBUQ MSA	LAS CRUCES MSA
Households, By Income Received				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Under $5,000	13.3	15.6	12.4	17.9
$5,000 - $7,499	8.0	9.2	8.0	10.9
$7,500 - $9,999	7.9	9.1	8.4	11.6
$10,000 - $14,999	15.3	17.1	17.2	16.9
$15,000 - $19,999	14.1	14.1	14.3	13.5
$20,000 - $24,999	12.4	11.6	12.1	10.3
$25,000 - $29,999	9.2	7.9	8.9	5.6
$30,000 - $39,999	10.7	8.6	10.0	6.8
$40,000 - $49,999	4.5	3.4	4.2	3.1
$50,000 AND OVER	4.6	3.3	4.2	3.2
Households, By Type Of Income Received				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Wage Or Salary	77.7	78.6	82.5	78.1
Self-Employed	12.6	12.9	11.4	13.2
Social Security	25.9	22.4	19.8	19.9
Public Assistance	8.0	7.6	6.7	7.3
Persons Below Poverty				
Total, Including Hispanics	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	63.3	57.5	66.7	71.1
Black	27.9	2.8	3.7	2.3
Native American	1.5	18.7	5.1	1.0
Asian/Pacific Isl.	1.7	0.8	2.2	0.4
Hispanic, All Races	12.3	48.4	51.3	71.0
Total, Not Including Hispanics				
White, Not Hispanic	N/A	29.5	37.2	25.1
Black, Not Hispanic	N/A	2.7	3.5	2.2
Native American, Not Hispanic	N/A	18.3	4.5	0.7
Asian/Pacific Isl., Not Hispanic	N/A	0.7	2.1	0.4
Remaining Races, Not Hispanic	N/A	0.4	0.4	0.5
Hispanic, All Races	N/A	48.4	52.3	71.0

Individual numbers are percentages of the total (100%) for each demographic group.
Source: 1980 Census.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT - TARGET GROUP DATA

The Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) was established by an act of Congress in 1982 to aid persons facing serious barriers to employment. The goal of the JTPA is to reduce these barriers by coordinating the efforts of government and private industry in establishing a program of job training, counseling, and placement. Under the JTPA program much emphasis has been placed on providing aid to the younger workers in the labor force. This is due to the fact that young people face greater barriers to employment than do their older counterparts. Of the three major barriers to employment faced by youth, two are beyond their immediate control and one is of their own making. The first two barriers to employment are the result of little to no work experience and a lack of marketable job skills. The young workers who are just entering the labor market or who have been members of the labor force for only a short time have not had an opportunity to acquire either experience or skills and are, thus, at a disadvantage when competing against older workers who have had time to acquire both. The JTPA program is designed to reduce these barriers by arranging for worthwhile employment and/or job training for eligible youth. The third barrier to employment faced by youth is self-created and attitudinal in nature.

Younger workers in the labor force do not have to contend with as many of the familial responsibilities and obligations as do older workers. At the same time, younger workers, due to their age, do not feel the need to make career decisions. Instead, they seek to experience as much variety in employment as possible in an effort to find which occupations best suit their tastes. This curiosity, when coupled with their freedom, leads many young people to move rapidly from job to job. By changing positions so quickly, these young people are unable to either gain experience in or learn the skills associated with any particular occupation, thereby creating their own barrier to employment. This last barrier is attitudinal and is not easily remediable by the JTPA or any other program.

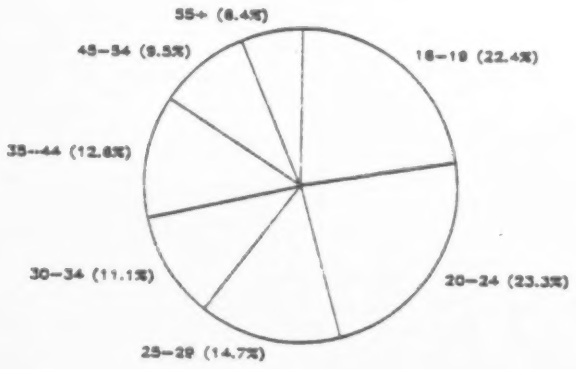
The following tables illustrate the employment (and unemployment) data associated with the younger workers in the labor force.

NEW MEXICO CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980

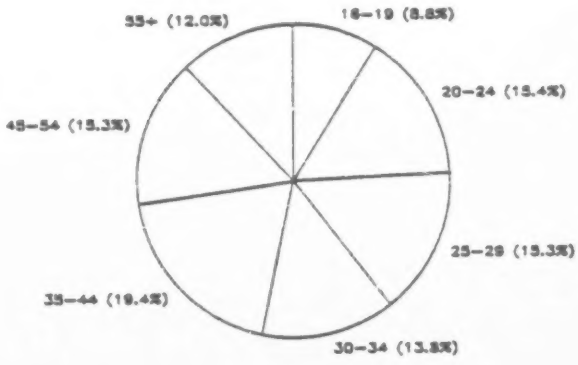
	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMP
16-19	47,902	39,222	8,680	18.1
20-24	84,065	75,016	9,049	10.8
25-29	83,994	78,303	5,691	6.8
30-34	75,637	71,308	4,329	5.7
35-44	106,033	101,152	4,881	4.6
45-54	83,604	79,898	3,706	4.4
55+	65,839	63,339	2,500	3.8

	PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
16-19	22.4	8.8
20-24	23.3	15.4
25-29	14.7	15.3
30-34	11.1	13.8
35-44	12.6	19.4
45-54	9.5	15.3
55+	6.4	12.0

PERCENT OF TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980



PERCENT OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
BY SELECTED AGE GROUPS, 1980



As these two tables show, the younger portion of the labor force does have a much higher unemployment rate than the older population. As a person matures and acquires more experience and/or skills his or her unemployment rate naturally goes down. As the second table and the accompanying pie charts illustrate, younger workers (ages 16-24) account for 45.7 percent of total unemployment, but only 24.2 percent of the civilian labor force. The tables on the following pages provide more detailed labor force data for this younger part of our work force.

NEW MEXICO YOUTH POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

	POPULATION	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (AGES 16-21 ONLY)
	16-21	1984
Bernalillo County	51,636	13.0%
Catron County	266	29.0%
Chaves County	5,744	14.1%
Colfax County	1,492	25.9%
Curry County	5,384	19.2%
De Baca County	224	16.8%
Dona Ana County	15,099	17.4%
Eddy County	4,844	18.7%
Grant County	3,030	25.7%
Guadalupe County	556	15.2%
Harding County	99	14.6%
Hidalgo County	602	15.2%
Lea County	6,073	12.2%
Lincoln County	942	9.5%
Los Alamos County	1,488	7.0%
Luna County	1,506	19.4%
McKinley County	7,202	19.9%
Mora County	502	60.7%
Otero County	6,073	22.1%
Quay County	1,050	14.1%
Rio Arriba County	3,540	35.9%
Roosevelt County	2,601	7.1%
Sandoval County	3,802	12.9%
San Juan County	10,134	19.9%
San Miguel County	3,161	32.4%
Santa Fe County	8,091	12.5%
Sierra County	554	15.5%
Socorro County	1,610	17.1%
Taos County	2,172	32.0%
Torrance County	711	16.0%
Union County	489	12.7%
Valencia County	7,081	24.7%

Source: Population - 1980 Census.

Unemployment Rates - Estimates based on proportion of Youth to total 1980 Census adjusted to 1984 Employment Security Department totals.

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS
NEW MEXICO YOUTH

	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY	BALANCE OF STATE
Total Population, 1980			
16-21 Years	157,747	51,636	106,111
Labor Force Characteristics			
16-21 Years, 1980 1/			
Civilian Labor Force	80,132	29,195	50,937
Employed	67,412	25,082	42,330
Unemployed	12,720	4,113	8,607
Unemployment Rate	15.9	14.1	16.9
Labor Force Characteristics			
16-21 Years, 1982 2/			
Civilian Labor Force	86,712	29,851	56,861
Employed	69,025	24,640	44,385
Unemployed	17,687	5,211	12,476
Unemployment Rate	20.4	17.5	21.9
Labor Force Characteristics			
16-21 Years, 1983 2/			
Civilian Labor Force	87,992	30,798	57,914
Employed	68,320	25,087	43,233
Unemployed	19,672	5,711	13,961
Unemployment Rate	22.4	18.5	24.4
Labor Force Characteristics			
16-21 Years, 1984 2/			
Civilian Labor Force	92,254	34,501	57,753
Employed	76,992	30,023	46,969
Unemployed	15,262	4,478	10,784
Unemployment Rate	16.5	13.0	18.7

1/ Source: 1980 Census.
2/ Estimated.

The preceding tables illustrate the fact that the unemployment rates for the younger workers are indeed high and that the situation has not improved over time. As stated earlier, much of the youth unemployment is due to a lack of experience and marketable skills. Another reason for the high unemployment of youth is the fact that many of these individuals do not have a high school education and thus lack many of the basic educational skills required by most employers. The following two tables provide a clear picture of this situation and its consequences.

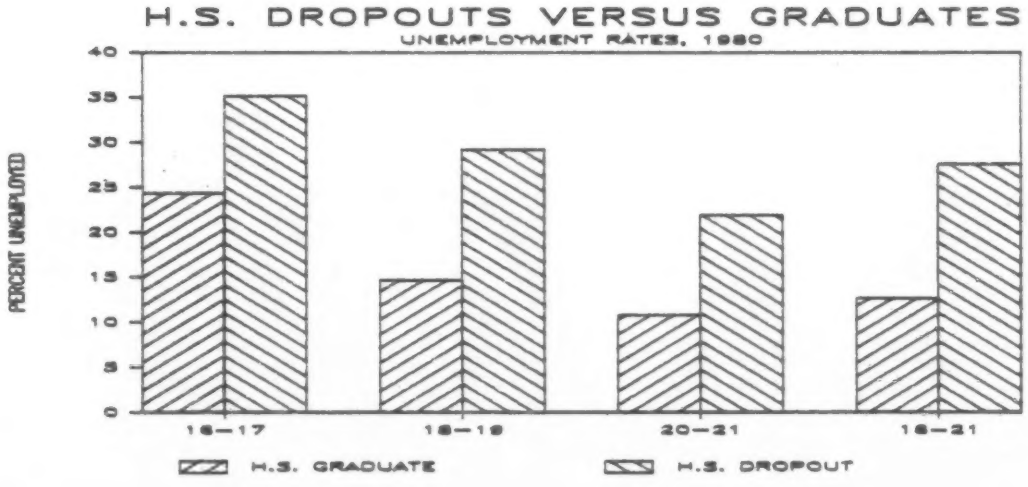
LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
NEW MEXICO, 1980

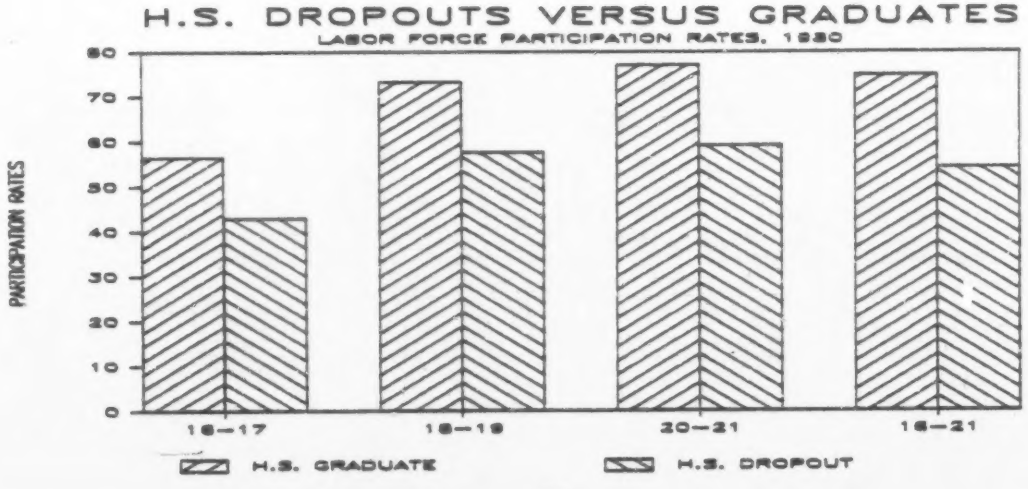
	NEW MEXICO	BERNALILLO COUNTY	BALANCE OF STATE
16-17 Years			
Civilian Labor Force	3,224	796	2,428
Employed	2,088	516	1,572
Unemployed	1,136	280	856
Rate	35.2	35.2	35.3
Percent Of Total Unemployed	100.0	24.6	75.4
18-19 Years			
Civilian Labor Force	5,660	1,742	3,918
Employed	4,006	1,168	2,838
Unemployed	1,654	574	1,080
Rate	29.2	33.0	27.6
Percent Of Total Unemployed	100.0	34.7	65.3
20-21 Years			
Civilian Labor Force	5,924	1,762	4,162
Employed	4,626	1,340	3,286
Unemployed	1,298	422	876
Rate	21.9	24.0	21.0
Percent Of Total Unemployed	100.0	32.5	67.5
16-21 Years			
Civilian Labor Force	14,808	4,300	10,508
Employed	10,720	3,024	7,696
Unemployed	4,088	1,276	2,812
Rate	27.6	29.7	26.8
Percent Of Total Unemployed	100.0	31.2	68.8

Source: 1980 Census

LABOR FORCE CHARACTERISTICS OF HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS AGES 16-21
NEW MEXICO, 1980

	UNEMPLOYMENT RATES	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
16-17 Years		
H.S. Graduate	24.4	56.6
H.S. Dropout	35.2	43.0
18-19 Years		
H.S. Graduate	14.7	73.3
H.S. Dropout	29.2	57.6
20-21 Years		
H.S. Graduate	10.8	77.0
H.S. Dropout	21.9	59.1
16-21 Years		
H.S. Graduate	12.7	74.8
H.S. Dropout	27.6	54.2





Another group targeted by the JTPA program are the economically disadvantaged. These are individuals who meet certain income criteria, a definition of which is provided in the technical notes section of this report. As with the younger workers, the economically disadvantaged also face serious barriers to employment. These include a limited occupational mobility and a lack of funds for, and freedom to participate in, job training and/or educational programs. The following table provides data for the economically disadvantaged population by county for youth (16-21 years) and adults (22 years and over).

NEW MEXICO ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (JTPA)

	AGE 16-21		AGE 22+	
	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL (16-21)	NUMBER	% OF TOTAL (22+)
New Mexico	47,324	100.0	182,797	100.0
Bernalillo County	13,032	27.5	46,859	25.6
Balance Of State	34,292	72.5	135,938	74.4
Remaining Counties				
Catron County	99	0.2	565	0.3
Chaves County	1,603	3.4	8,368	4.6
Cibola County	891	1.9	3812	2.1
Colfax County	315	0.7	1,935	1.1
Curry County	1,253	2.6	5,339	2.9
De Baca County	93	0.2	508	0.3
Dona Ana County	5,360	11.3	15,289	8.4
Eddy County	1,224	2.6	5,765	3.2
Grant County	768	1.6	3,208	1.8
Guadalupe County	272	0.6	1,164	0.6
Harding County	46	0.1	225	0.1
Hidalgo County	165	0.3	793	0.4
Lea County	1,188	2.5	5,440	3.0
Lincoln County	324	0.7	1,692	0.9
Los Alamos County	169	0.4	544	0.3
Luna County	604	1.3	3,298	1.8
McKinley County	3,954	8.4	11,965	6.5
Mora County	393	0.8	1,387	0.8
Otero County	1,386	2.9	5,877	3.2
Quay County	323	0.6	1,736	0.9
Rio Arriba County	1,732	3.7	6,463	3.5
Roosevelt County	850	1.8	3,073	1.7
Sandoval County	1,380	2.9	5,748	3.1
San Juan County	3,447	7.3	10,922	6.0
San Miguel County	1,469	3.1	5,527	3.0
Santa Fe County	1,703	3.6	9,627	5.3
Sierra County	274	0.6	2,507	1.4
Socorro County	821	1.7	2,770	1.5
Taos County	907	1.9	4,324	2.4
Torrance County	269	0.6	1,608	0.9
Union County	171	0.4	869	0.5
Valencia County	839	1.8	3,590	1.9

A third area dealt with in the Job Training Partnership Act is excess and substantial unemployment. Excess Unemployment is the number of unemployed individuals in excess of 4.5 percent of the civilian labor force in any particular area. Substantial Unemployment is the total number of unemployed individuals in any area with an average annual unemployment rate of at least 6.5 percent. The following table provides excess and substantial unemployment data for 1984.

EXCESS AND SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE

AREA	AVERAGE NUMBER OF UNEMP	AVERAGE UNEMP RATES	EXCESS UNEMPLOYMENT (>=4.5%) NUMBER	EXCESS UNEMPLOYMENT (>=4.5%) % OF TOTAL	SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT (>=6.5%) NUMBER	SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT (>=6.5%) % OF TOTAL
Bernalillo County	14,457	6.1%	3,876	20.3%	0	0.0%
Balance Of State	32,542	8.3%	15,210	79.7%	26,162	100.0%
Catron County	131	13.8%	88	0.5%	131	0.5%
Chaves County	1,558	6.3%	445	2.3%	0	0.0%
Cibola County	1,576	14.6%	1,090	5.7%	1,576	6.0%
Colfax County	664	9.6%	352	1.8%	664	2.5%
Curry County	1,040	6.6%	327	1.7%	1,040	4.0%
De Baca County	66	6.6%	21	0.1%	66	0.3%
Dona Ana County	3,227	7.5%	1,301	6.8%	3,227	12.3%
Eddy County	2,109	9.0%	1,058	5.5%	2,109	8.1%
Grant County	1,154	11.4%	697	3.7%	1,154	4.4%
Guadalupe County	106	7.0%	37	0.2%	106	0.4%
Harding County	26	4.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Hidalgo County	133	5.3%	19	0.1%	0	0.0%
Lea County	1,365	4.4%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lincoln County	344	4.1%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Los Alamos County	218	1.9%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Luna County	600	11.2%	360	1.9%	600	2.3%
McKinley County	1,797	10.4%	1,020	5.3%	1,797	6.9%
Mora County	330	29.8%	280	1.5%	330	1.3%
Otero County	1,093	7.1%	397	2.1%	1,093	4.2%
Quay County	416	7.7%	173	0.9%	416	1.6%
Rio Arriba County	2,021	17.1%	1,490	7.8%	2,021	7.7%
Roosevelt County	335	4.3%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Sandoval County	987	7.2%	371	1.9%	987	3.8%
San Juan County	4,430	12.0%	2,764	14.5%	4,430	16.9%
San Miguel County	1,088	12.0%	680	3.6%	1,088	4.2%
Santa Fe County	2,154	5.0%	229	1.2%	0	0.0%
Sierra County	118	4.6%	1	.0%	0	0.0%
Socorro County	383	7.9%	164	0.9%	383	1.5%
Taos County	1,745	15.9%	1,252	6.6%	1,745	6.7%
Torrance County	192	8.4%	89	0.5%	192	0.7%
Union County	129	5.1%	16	0.1%	0	0.0%
Valencia County	1,007	8.8%	489	2.6%	1,007	3.8%

VETERAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
NEW MEXICO, 1980

	VIETNAM ERA		RECENTLY SEPARATED (MAY 1975 OR LATER)	
	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL	TOTAL	% OF TOTAL
New Mexico	54,308	100.0	7,299	100.0
Bernalillo County	22,720	41.8	2,304	31.6
Balance of State	31,588	58.2	4,995	68.4
Remaining Counties				
Catron County	69	0.1	11	0.2
Chaves County	1,676	3.1	210	2.9
Colfax County	500	0.9	105	1.4
Curry County	1,570	2.9	435	6.0
De Baca County	67	0.1	6	0.1
Dona Ana County	3,621	6.7	691	9.5
Eddy County	1,524	2.8	171	2.3
Grant County	931	1.7	179	2.5
Guadalupe County	123	0.2	43	0.6
Harding County	31	0.1	10	0.1
Hidalgo County	234	0.4	50	0.7
Lea County	2,072	3.8	246	3.4
Lincoln County	437	0.8	40	0.5
Los Alamos County	639	1.2	41	0.6
Luna County	381	0.7	61	0.8
McKinley County	1,263	2.3	323	4.4
Mora County	69	0.1	16	0.2
Otero County	2,201	4.1	365	5.0
Quay County	343	0.6	43	0.6
Rio Arriba County	758	1.4	98	1.3
Roosevelt County	366	0.7	78	1.1
Sandoval County	1,333	2.5	136	1.9
San Juan County	3,010	5.5	628	8.6
San Miguel County	633	1.2	153	2.1
Santa Fe County	3,029	5.6	290	4.0
Sierra County	264	0.5	42	0.6
Socorro County	494	0.9	38	0.5
Taos County	666	1.2	81	1.1
Torrance County	316	0.6	39	0.5
Union County	136	0.3	49	0.7
Valencia/Cibola Counties	2,832	5.2	317	4.3

Source: 1980 Census.

VETERAN POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS
NEW MEXICO, 1980

	CIVILIAN VETERANS 16 YRS+	16 - 24 YEARS	25 - 29 YEARS	30 - 34 YEARS	35 - 44 YEARS	45 - 54 YEARS	55+ YEARS
Period of Service							
Total, All Periods	16,075	7,181	12,590	21,227	28,359	38,479	52,739
Recently Separated (May 1975 or Later)	7,299	4,437	1,889	546	319	108	0
Vietnam Era	47,850	2,744	10,701	20,437	12,986	849	133
February 1965 - July 1964 Only	15,703	0	0	244	12,264	2,941	254
Vietnam Era and Korean Conflict	6,458	0	0	0	543	3,786	2,129
Korean Conflict	20,463	0	0	0	2,220	17,520	723
Korean Conflict and World War II	5,245	0	0	0	0	1,558	3,687
World War II	53,247	0	0	0	0	10,957	42,290
World War I	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	2,300
Other	2,010	0	0	0	27	760	1,223
Race/Ethnic							
White	137,476	5,453	9,637	16,776	24,196	33,892	47,522
Black	2,322	186	379	346	356	573	482
Native American	5,903	314	521	1,229	1,268	1,083	1,488
Asian/Pacific Islander	452	45	87	89	88	75	68
Hispanic	44,329	2,766	4,431	7,342	7,828	10,466	11,496
Labor Force Status							
In Civilian Labor Force	125,194	5,911	11,234	19,693	26,408	34,244	27,704
Employed	119,364	5,026	10,502	18,622	25,349	32,988	26,877
Unemployed	5,830	885	732	1,071	1,059	1,256	827
Rate	4.7	15.0	6.5	5.4	4.0	3.7	3.0

Source: 1980 Census.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE PERSONS BY PLANNING DISTRICT, COUNTY AND SELECTED PROGRAMS

	AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN MARCH, 1985	MEDICAL ASSISTANCE MARCH, 1985	FOOD ASSISTANCE FEBRUARY, 1985
New Mexico	50,679	44,772	162,173
District I	8,556	3,377	29,656
McKinley	4,983	1,669	16,244
San Juan	3,573	1,708	13,412
District II	7,216	8,069	24,048
Colfax	566	523	1,711
Los Alamos	*	29	*
Mora	268	315	1,208
Rio Arriba	1,944	1,955	7,106
San Miguel	1,854	2,142	5,485
Santa Fe	1,566	1,979	4,305
Taos	1,018	1,126	4,233
District III	17,920	16,714	49,513
Bernalillo	13,285	12,905	33,477
Cibola	1,399	939	5,151
Sandoval	1,564	935	5,893
Torrance	334	349	1,517
Valencia	1,338	1,586	3,475
District IV	3,718	3,556	10,965
Curry	2,051	1,652	5,060
De Baca	52	108	321
Guadalupe	377	430	1,045
Harding	**	5	169
Quay	336	420	1,171
Roosevelt	773	752	2,596
Union	129	189	603
District V	2,447	2,200	9,271
Catron	53	31	268
Grant	1,151	1,083	4,598
Hidalgo	328	384	1,026
Luna	915	702	3,379
District VI	5,737	6,431	20,181
Chaves	1,882	2,067	5,874
Eddy	1,464	1,715	4,958
Lea	1,123	1,368	4,366
Lincoln	161	379	622
Otero	1,107	902	4,361
District VII	5,085	4,425	18,539
Dona Ana	4,102	3,408	14,064
Sierra	319	429	1,120
Socorro	664	588	3,355

* Included in Rio Arriba County.
** Included in Quay County.

Source: State of New Mexico Human Services Department

TECHNICAL NOTES, DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATORY MATERIALS

The current area manpower, employment, and unemployment information in this publication was compiled from a number of on-going or special surveys or operational reports by various manpower agencies. An explanation of some of the technical terminology, and the sources of data for various items discussed in this publication is given below.

AID TO FAMILIES WITH DEPENDENT CHILDREN (AFDC)

Provides financial assistance to children deprived of support or care due to death, divorce, absence or disability of one or both parents. It also provides for rehabilitation and job placement for children and parents through the Work Incentive Program (WIN) and referral to Vocational Rehabilitation or to Job Services, and for children and/or family services.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE

Civilian labor force represents the sum of the employed (exclusive of the Armed Forces), the unemployed, and persons involved in labor-management disputes. Persons directly involved in labor/management disputes are also counted in labor force totals as unemployed.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

The consumer price index (CPI) is most generally used as a mean determiner of inflation. The index compares what the typical market basket of goods and services costs from month to month and year to year. The change in the index reflects the change in prices and the percentage change is then taken to represent the rate of inflation.

ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED

The term economically disadvantaged means an individual who A) receives, cash welfare payments under a Federal, State, or Local welfare program; B) has, or is a member of a family which has, received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of unemployment compensation, child support payments, and welfare payments) which in relation to family size, was not in excess of the higher of 1) the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget, or 2) 70 percent of the lower living standard income level; C) is receiving food stamps pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1977; D) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or Local government payments are made; or E) in cases permitted by regulations of the Secretary, is an adult handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of clause A or B, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

JTPA
TABLE TO DETERMINE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED
CRITERIA COMBINING THE HIGHER OF THE
FEDERAL POVERTY GUIDELINES AND
LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

Family Size	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Metro	$5,250	$7,070	$9,700	$11,970	$14,130	$16,520
Non-Metro	$5,250	$7,310	$10,040	$12,390	$14,820	$17,100

For a family of more than six people add to the figure in column (6) $2,390 for each additional person in Metro areas; $2,280 for each additional person in Non-Metro areas (this information is current as of April 1985).

EMPLOYMENT

Employed persons comprise: 1) all those who worked during the survey week, did any work at all as paid employees, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers in a family enterprise, and; 2) all those who were not working but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

In addition to nonagricultural wage and salary jobs, estimates are made for agricultural, self-employed, unpaid family, and private household workers. These are added to adjusted nonagricultural wage and salary jobs to determine total persons employment.

These employment figures are then adjusted to a labor area resident-persons-employed total by estimates for dual jobholders and commuters.

Estimating procedures for all groups other than nonagricultural wage and salary use, for the most part, non-survey methods.

Total employment is adjusted periodically in line with the annual results of the New Mexico portion of the Current Population Survey household survey.

FOOD STAMP PROGRAM

Provides low-income households with increased food purchasing power to enable them to obtain a more adequate nutritional diet through a federal program regulated by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The food stamp coupons may be exchanged in normal retail grocery outlets for food items.

HANDICAPPED

Any person who has a physical or mental disability which for such individual constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment.

JOB TRAINING PARTNERSHIP ACT (JTPA)

The purpose of this Act is to establish programs to prepare youth and unskilled adults for entry into the labor force and to afford job training to those economically disadvantaged individuals and other individuals facing serious barriers to employment, who are in special need of such training to obtain productive employment.

LABOR AREA

A labor area is a geographical area consisting of a central city community or communities in which there is a concentration of economic activity and in which workers can generally change jobs without changing their residence. Basic emphasis is on the relationship between the worker's place of residence and place of work. Each New Mexico county is considered as a separate labor area except Bernalillo County which makes up the Albuquerque MSA labor market area, and Dona Ana County, which makes up the Las Cruces MSA.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE

The labor force participation rate is the percentage of the noninstitutionalized population 16 years old and over in the labor force.

LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVEL (LLSIL)

The lower living standard income level is that income level (adjusted for selected MSA's and regional metropolitan and non-metropolitan differences and family size) determined annually by the Secretary of Labor based upon the most recent lower living standard budget level issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the U.S. Department of Labor. The LLSIL was not revised for FY 1983 by the Employment and Training Administration (ETA) because the Bureau of Labor Statistics no longer publishes the lower family budget data which ETA used to determine the LLSIL. The most recent estimates (1981) showed:

LLSIL BASED ON FAMILY OF FOUR

	70%		100%	
	METRO	NON-METRO	METRO	NON-METRO
Albuquerque	$10,410	-	$14,870	-
Balance of NM	$10,410	$10,310	$14,870	$14,730

METROPOLITAN AREAS

Metropolitan areas of 50,000 or more population are urban places as defined in either the 1970 Census of Population or subsequent census updates. All jurisdictions within the MSA, regardless of size, are considered metropolitan areas.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA (MSA)

The general concept of the metropolitan statistical area (MSA) is one of a large population nucleus together with adjacent communities which have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Specifically, an area must either have a city with a population of at least 50,000 or it must have an urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total county (ies) population of at least 100,000.

MIGRANT FARMWORKER (CETA)

A seasonal farmworker who performs or has performed during the preceding twenty-four months agricultural labor which required travel such that the worker was unable to return to his/her domicile (permanent place of residence) within the same day.

NEW HIRE

New hire refers to a person on a firm's payroll in the reference quarter who is not on the firm's payroll in any of the previous four quarters.

NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)

New Mexico nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates are developed on a current basis principally from a sample of establishments which report regularly on their employment to this office. They are adjusted periodically to correspond with virtually a complete count of establishments reporting employment in accordance with unemployment insurance laws.

Nonagricultural wage and salary jobs refers only to employees on establishment payrolls during the sample week in each month (week including the twelfth) and excludes self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestic workers, agricultural workers, and workers involved in labor-management disputes. Nonagricultural wage and salary employment figures relate to place of work of the workers and not to their place of residence. The payroll records may count a person more than once to the extent that multiple job holding exists during the payroll period. In addition, the payroll data includes commuters who live outside the labor area, but not commuters who work outside the area. All data in this classification has been converted to the 1972 Standard Industrial Classification.

NON-METROPOLITAN AND RURAL AREAS

Are places with less than 50,000 persons which are outside the MSAs.

PER CAPITA INCOME

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of residents divided by the resident population.

PERSONAL INCOME

Personal income is the current income received by residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after deduction of personal contributions for social security, government retirement, and other social insurance programs but before deductions of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from foreign governments. It consists of wage and salary disbursements, various types of supplementary earnings termed other labor income, proprietors' income, rental income of persons, dividends, interest, and government and business transfers.

POVERTY

The poverty concept is a statistical yardstick based on the Department of Agriculture's 1961 Economy Food Plan and reflects the different consumption requirements of families in relation to their size and composition, sex and age of the family head and number of children under 18 years of age. It was discovered from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's 1955 Survey of Food Consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; the poverty level was therefore, set at three times the cost of the Economy Food Plan.

POVERTY LEVEL GUIDELINES

Family Size	February 1985 guidelines
1	$5,250
2	$7,060
3	$8,850
4	$10,650
5	$12,450
6	$14,250
7	$16,050
8	$17,850
For each additional family member add	$1,800

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS

Individuals receiving federal, state or local government cash payments for which eligibility is determined by a needs or income test.

SCHOOL DROPOUT

An individual who is neither attending any school nor subject to compulsory attendance laws who has not received a secondary school diploma or certification (GED).

UNEMPLOYMENT

Unemployed persons comprise all persons who did not work during the survey week (the week including the twelfth of the month), who made specific efforts to find a job within the past four weeks, and who were available for work during the survey week (except for temporary illness). Persons who did not look for work because they were on layoff or waiting to start new jobs within the next 30 days are also counted as unemployed. Monthly unemployment data included in this report are conceptually comparable with those released by the U.S. Department of Labor each month for the nation as a whole, however, they are developed on the basis of a slightly different procedure.

The national data are based on a sample of 65,000 households throughout the nation. The survey data for New Mexico statewide is usable only on an annual basis. Estimates for unemployment on a monthly basis are made using operational unemployment insurance data and estimates of workers not covered under unemployment insurance. These monthly estimates are adjusted periodically in line with the annual survey results. Unemployed workers are counted by their place of residence. The unemployment rate represents the number of unemployed as a percent of the civilian labor force.

VETERAN

A person who 1) served on active duty for a period of more than 180 days and was discharged or released therefrom with other than a dishonorable discharge, or 2) was discharged or released from active duty because of a service-connected disability.

Disabled Veteran
: A person entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration or an individual who was released from active duty because of service connected disabilities.

Other Veteran
: Veteran other than Vietnam Era Veteran.

Other Vietnam Era Veteran
: A veteran any part of whose active military, naval, or air service was during the Vietnam Era, and who is not a Special Veteran as defined below.

Recently Separated Veteran
: A veteran whose last date of discharge or release from the Armed Forces occurred within the last 12 months.

Special Veteran
: A Vietnam Era Veteran who served in the Armed Forces in Indochina or Korea, or the waters adjacent thereto, during the Vietnam Era.

Special Disabled Veteran
: A veteran who is entitled to compensation under laws administered by the Veterans Administration for a disability rated at 30 percent or more, or a person who was discharged or released from active duty because of a service connected disability.

Vietnam Era Veteran
: A veteran any part of whose active military, naval or air service, was some time between August 5, 1964 through May 7, 1975.

WELFARE

Financial assistance, child care and similar services provided by a public agency without charge to its participants.

YEAR, FISCAL AND PROGRAM

Fiscal Year (FY) 1985 is October 1, 1984 to September 30, 1985 for most government programs. Program Year PY 1985 is July 1, 1984 to June 30, 1985 for the Job Training Partnership Act programs. Fiscal Year (FY) 1986 is October 1, 1985 to September 30, 1986 for most government programs. Program Year PY 1986 is July 1, 1985 to June 30, 1986 for the Job Training Partnership Act programs.